THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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No. 2147.—VOL. LXXVII. SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED PICTURES | SIXPENCE. BY POST, 6½D.

THE PRINCE OF WALES HEADING THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE AT THE REVIEW BEFORE THE QUEEN IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.—SEE PAGE 82.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 33, Hatton-garden, the wife of Thomas Odempsey Lebert Buss, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at 65, Brook-street, Viscountess Powerscourt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at St. Ternan's Church, Banchory, by the Rev. J. J. Douglas, B.D., Canon of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, assisted by the Rev. the Hon. E. Tudor St. John, Incumbent of Christ Church, Kincardine O'Neil, the Rev. Charles Victor Merriman, Rector of St. Clement's, Salford, eldest son of the late Charles A. Merriman, Knutsford, Cheshire, to Harriet, youngest child of Henry Trew, Grove Cottage, Banchory, late Collector of Customs, Halifax, N.S., and formerly Colonial Secretary, Island of Dominica.

On the 8th inst., at St. Mark's, South Norwood, by the Rev. G. M. Gould, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Longden, the Vicar, J. J. Philips, Esq., V.S.R.H.A., to E. M. C. Gould, eldest daughter of J. Gould, Esq., Howard-road, Woodside.

On the 14th inst., at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, by the Rev. William Taylor Smith, assisted by the Very Rev. John Rouse, D.D., Richard J. Kay, of Birtley, in the county of Durham, to Margaret, second daughter of the late John Fawcus, J.P., of North Shields.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., at 14, Waterloo-place, Southampton, Isabella, wife of Joseph Henry de Franca, Esq., formerly of Madeira.

On the 18th inst., at 3, South Hill-grove, Liverpool, Mary Ann, widow of Charles Cotesworth, R.N., in her 88th year.

On the 19th inst., at Gunnersbury, Middlesex, Lydia Alken, formerly of Childrey, Berks, in her 88th year.

On the 21st inst., at 6, Pall-mall, Emily Jane Graves, daughter of Mr. Henry Graves.

On the 18th inst., at 22, Mansfield-street, the Earl of Kintore.

On the 15th inst., at Moosaphir Cottage, Kingstown, Dame Elizabeth Wolseley, widow of the late Rev. Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart., of Mount Wolseley, county of Carlow, aged 84.

On the 19th inst., at Norley, Cheshire, the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, aged 73.

On the 18th inst., at Somerset House, Park-lane, Margaret, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, deeply regretted.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION will CLOSE on MONDAY, AUG. 2. Admission (from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.) One Shilling. Catalogue, 1s., or bound, with pencil, 1s. 6d.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—EVENING EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition will be Open in the Evening from MONDAY, JULY 26, to MONDAY, AUG. 2 (Bank Holiday), from Eight to Eleven. Admission, Sixpence; Catalogue, Sixpence. On the Bank Holiday the admission throughout the day will be Sixpence. On other days it will be as usual.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, JULY 31. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS. NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—The EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, SEPT. 6, and CLOSE on SATURDAY, Dec. 4. Receiving Days—Aug. 2 to the 14th, both inclusive. London Agent—James Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital. Works of Art intended for exhibition, and all communications, must be addressed to the Curator, Mr. Charles Dyall, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. Forms and further Particulars may be had on application. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THE COMING WEEK.—WET OR DRY. Daily.—Grand Promenade Concerts and Illuminations; Performance in the Theatre; National Dances by Drury Lane Company; the Great Hanlon-Voltas Combination Troupes; Little Red Riding Hood, and New Circus in Central Hall; FLEUCO, the GREAT DIVER in the Diving Pavilion; HELLER'S WONDERS, Dr. Holden's Magic, Military Bands, and Grand Organ Recitals.
July 26.—VENETIAN FETE on the LAKE, Singing in Gondolas by A.P. Choir, A.P. Band, Vocal and Cornet Solos by eminent Artistes from Island Bower. In the Theatre, the Children's "Pinafore," popular Comic Opera, by Mr. D'Oyley Clarke's Company of Children.
July 27.—AL FRESCO PROMENADE CONCERT on the SOUTH TERRACE. In the Theatre, Ballads by Madame Telma, Miss Moore, Mr. H. Walsham, and Mrs. Aynsley Cook; followed by Scenes from the Great OPERAS, "Norma" and "Trovatore."
July 28.—BADEN-BADEN CONCERT in the GROVE. Illuminations by ELECTRIC LIGHT, in addition to the usual Attractions. PICKWICK BICYCLE CLUB RACE. "Les Sirenes," the Drury-Lane Ballet.
July 29.—PROMENADE CONCERT on the BANKS of the ROMANTIC TRIPLE LAKES.
July 30.—PROMENADE CONCERT in the ITALIAN GARDENS.
July 31.—Baden-Baden Concert in the Grove, with usual Attractions. "Les Sirènes," the Drury-Lane Ballet. EVENING OPERA (the work to be chosen by Ballot on the 28th).
EMINENT VOCALISTS have been engaged for each of the AL FRESCO CONCERTS, which commence at 8.30.
Special Illuminations. Extra Late Trains will be run.
No extra charge. Admission daily, 1s.; Monthly, 2s.; Quarterly, 5s.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—BANK HOLIDAY, AUG. 2. Amusement and accommodation for 100,000 Visitors. Not a single reserved seat anywhere. Three Performances in the Theatre, Three in Concert-Room, Five in Central Hall, Three in Park Circus, Three in Londesborough-Room, Three in Lecture-Room. Great Pedestrian Competition (350 entries) all day long on Cricket Ground, Trotting Track, and Race-Course. Bands of Music everywhere. Balloon Ascents; Grand Illuminations of the Grove, Japanese Village, Italian Garden, the Triple Lakes, American Garden, and the Great Lake by Electric Lights, Vauxhall Lamps, and Japanese Lanterns—"Night turned into Day." Great Open-Air Shadow Pantomime, and Host of other Amusements.
Picture-Galleries, Donkey-Riding, Conservatories, Boating, Fishing, Swimming Every Game. Every Pastime.
When once the Shilling has been paid for Admission there will be no other charge for any Entertainment except Refreshments, and the charges for them have been reduced to their lowest.
Full particulars of the Gigantic Programme will shortly be issued.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING (except Saturdays) at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (267th time). Last Six Performances—Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with IOLANTHE—Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Irving. This (Saturday) Evening, at 8.30, THE BELLS (Last Night)—Mathias, Mr. Irving; and IOLANTHE—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. Last Morning Performance of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE To-day (Saturday) at Two—Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open, Ten to Five. Mr. IRVING'S ANNUAL BENEFIT and Last Night of the Season, JULY 31.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. Special Engagement of all the star Artistes. EVERY EVENING at Eight. Miss Nelly Power, Nelly Jennings, Lizzie Simms, Marie Compton, G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, Victor Liston, Fred. Law, Bros. Jee, and Dexteria. Concluding with a Comic Sketch. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Music by M. E. Frewin. Premières Danseuses, Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi; M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN.—EVERY EVENING at Ten. Brilliant Scenic Effects. Magnificent Transformation, Gorgeous Dresses, Pretty Music, and the best of Dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the ballet. It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it."—Era.—THE CANTERBURY.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. FOURTH and LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of those truly great American Comedians,
Mr. GEORGE THATCHER, Mr. POWERS, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. E. M. HALL, whose quaint and original stories are nightly received with screams of laughter and applause.
On MONDAY WEEK, AUG. 2, the NATIONAL BANK HOLIDAY, an EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE will be given.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Such a sterling success as that which has been achieved by those eminent American comedians,
MR. GEORGE THATCHER, MR. JOHNSON, MR. POWERS, and MR. E. M. HALL, is an event of but rare occurrence.
Their rich sense of humour and remarkably quaint sayings keep the audience convulsed with laughter.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
New and Powerful Company,
including the four great comedians of the San Francisco Minstrels,
Mr. GEORGE THATCHER, MR. POWERS, MR. E. M. HALL, and MR. JOHNSON.

GOODWOOD RACES.—General Arrangements. SATURDAY, JULY 24, and MONDAY, JULY 26, SPECIAL FAST TRAINS from VICTORIA for Arundel, Littlehampton, Bognor, Drayton, Chichester, Havant (for Hayling Island), and Portsmouth (for Southsea and the Isle of Wight).
SPECIAL TRAINS, for SERVANTS, HORSES, and CARRIAGES only, will leave VICTORIA at 7.50 a.m. and 1.0 p.m.
Horses and Carriages for the above stations will not be conveyed by any other trains from Victoria on these days.
ON ALL FOUR DAYS OF THE RACES
a SPECIAL TRAIN (First, Second, and Third Class) will leave Kensington, 7.10 a.m., Victoria, 7.30 a.m., London Bridge, 7.35 a.m.
A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN (First and Second Class) will leave Kensington 8.48 a.m., Victoria 9.0 a.m., and London Bridge 9.5 a.m. Return fares, 25s. and 20s.
AN EXTRA SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN (First Class only) will leave Victoria 9.45 a.m. Return fare, 30s.
FORTNIGHTLY TICKETS for the Goodwood, Brighton, and Lewes Race Meetings:—First-Class Tickets (not transferable), available from Saturday, July 26, to Saturday, Aug. 9, inclusive. Price Five Pounds.
TICKETS for the Special Trains, also the Fortnightly Tickets, may be obtained previously at the London Bridge and Victoria Stations; also at the West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, which Office will remain open till Eleven p.m. on July 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, and 29.
(By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS. — SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. — Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
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A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versâ.
Powerful Paddle-Steamers with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every week-night from Victoria and London Bridge as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, viâ Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.
SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.—WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO AND FROM SCOTLAND.—The SUMMER SERVICE of PASSENGER TRAINS from LONDON to SCOTLAND is now in operation.

		Week Days.						
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London (Euston Station)	dep.	5.15	7.15	10. 0	11. 0	8. 0	8.50	9. 0
Edinburgh	arr.	4.30	5.50	8. 0	9.45	6.45	6.45	7.30
Glasgow	"	4.44	6. 0	8. 0	10. 0	6.40	6.55	8. 0
Greenock	"	5.50	7.15	9. 5	11.42	7.50	7.50	9.48
OBAN	"	9.35	—	—	4.35	12.28	12.28	2.25
Perth	"	6.50	—	9.25	11.40	8. 5	8.15	9.55
Dundee	"	7.30	—	10.30	12.50	9. 0	9. 0	12. 0
Aberdeen	"	10.12	—	—	3.20	12.40		2.15
Inverness	"	—	—	—	8.50	2.45		6.25

The Highland Express (8.0 p.m.) leaves Euston every night, Sundays included, and is due at Greenock in ample time to enable passengers to join the Columba, Iona, or Lord of the Isles steamers. It also arrives at Perth in sufficient time to enable passengers to breakfast before proceeding to the North.
The 9.0 p.m. train from London on Saturday nights does not run beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow.
OBAN.
The Line of Railway to Oban is now open throughout, the Train Service from London being as above.
Steamers in connection with the Caledonian Canal and the Islands of Scotland are run to and from Oban at times suitable for passengers using the trains over the new line.
From July 19 to Aug. 11 (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) an additional Express will leave Euston Station at 7.10 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland. This Train will convey Horses, Carriages, and Special Parties.
Day Saloons fitted with Lavatory accommodation are attached to the 10.0 a.m. Down Express from Euston and 10.0 a.m. Up Express from Edinburgh and Glasgow, without extra charge.
Sleeping accommodation is provided by the Night Mails to and from London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 5s. for each berth.
For particulars of Train Service from Scotland to London, see the company's Time Bills.
G. FINDLAY, General Manager, L. and N. W. Railway.
July, 1880. J. SMITHELLS, General Manager, Caledonian Railway.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Tourist Arrangements, 1880. First and Third Class Tourist Tickets available, with some exceptions, until Dec. 31, 1880, will be issued from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1880.
For Particulars, see Time-Tables and Programmes issued by the Company.
Derby, April, 1880. JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

Will be ready in a few days,
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

The Eastern Question forces itself upon public notice very inopportunely at the present moment. It has not received, it is true, much Parliamentary attention, nor can it be said to have seriously obstructed the progress of domestic business, so far, at least, as legislation is concerned. But it hangs as a cloud over the Commercial enterprise of the country, and, hardly less than the fluctuations of the weather, depresses the energies which ordinarily seek their outlet in the direction of industry and trade. It seems not a little humiliating that all Europe should be waiting with anxiety the determination of the Sultan and the Porte in regard to the Collective Note recently presented to them by the Powers on the subject of the Frontiers of Greece.

The rumours which have been originated in Constantinople, and which fly with electric speed to all the Courts of Europe, have been various and contradictory. Two queries have excited public speculation—what the Turks will do, and what, if they will do nothing, the Treaty Powers can agree to undertake. Much reliance seems to be placed by our Government upon the ultimate submission of the Porte to the fiat of European diplomacy. It is to be wished that this reliance is not misplaced. Resistance on the part of the Government at Constantinople (which means the will of the Sultan) would, it is said, be mere madness—contrary to all former experience in similar circumstances, and a simple prelude to the ruin of the Ottoman Empire. Yes; but it must be remembered that the alternative is one which, from the Turk's point of view, is equally desperate. If the rectification of the Frontiers of Greece and the settlement of the Montenegrin dispute, in conformity with the Berlin Treaty, could be looked upon as a guarantee for the perpetuation of Turkish rule where it yet exists, the pressure brought to bear upon the Porte by the United Diplomacy of the European Powers might succeed in extorting an acquiescent response. But can the Turk so regard it? Can the Pashas entertain for a moment this view of it? Is the *status quo* of the Sultan's Empire after these two points have been disposed of to be one of finality, assured by adequate protection against even proximate contingencies?

There are Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, for instance, more or less openly working for a structural union one with the other, with a view, no doubt, to throw off entirely the authority of the Sultan, even as Suzerain. Is this to be permitted to take effect, or do the Powers regard themselves as under a Treaty obligation to prevent it by force, if need be? Should the last question be answered in the negative, may it not be better to resist at once and to stake everything upon the cast of the die, than to submit to a perennial loss of its Territory, and to the no less certain destruction of the Empire, in Europe at least, by the somewhat slower process of internal decay? Of what avail, in the eyes of rapacious and arrogant Pashas, would be such an administrative reform of Turkey as would ensure the ascendancy of just Government in all its Provinces? The whole system of predatory dominion would collapse. Not a verdant spot would be left upon which political locusts could find for themselves an area for their ravages. It comes, then, to this—the prospect, looked at through the medium of Reform, is almost as hopeless to the dominant clique as that which is presented by utter destruction. Who is to say to which choice madness attaches? Reform, in the estimation of the great majority of the Pashas, is ruin. Resistance to the will of Europe is also ruin. "Kismet," as *Punch's* recent cartoon has put it, is the doom which, in any case, is suspended over Turkish rule in Europe. Under these circumstances, it is, perhaps, somewhat premature to count upon Turkish acquiescence in European Councils, however mad resistance to them may seem in the eyes of Western Civilisation.

It may be presumed, we apprehend, that Lord Granville has not only thought out the policy which he has adopted, but that he has come to something like agreement with the other great Powers as to the general course to be pursued in case of the refusal of the Sultan to abide by the decision of the Diplomatic Conference lately assembled at Berlin. Of course, there would be force enough at the disposal of either of the Treaty Powers to give their "Collective Note" full effect, so far as Greece is concerned. England, if it were so determined, could probably do so by a naval demonstration. The question is not whether the operation can be performed, but what are the probable consequences to the patient in the event of its being performed. Have our leading statesmen foreseen them? Have they so arranged their plans, as either to forestall them, or, at any rate, to put a limit to their ulterior development? When they have done their best, there cannot be a doubt that the introduction of force into the settlement of the question there must needs be a considerable range of risk and possibly of disaster. It is felt, we may suppose, by them, as it is surmised by most reflecting people, that the crisis is one of profound gravity. Until it be overpast nothing is settled, nothing can be taken for granted. Hence, perhaps, is due in great part the absence of a more decided growth of commercial confidence, here as well as elsewhere.

It is not impossible, of course, that the immediate occasion of present uneasiness—"the thorn in the flesh" of European Politics—may be disposed of by peaceful negotiation. The Porte, after all, may choose the alternative of submission. It seems much to be desired that it should do so. But we are unable to lay the flattering unction to our soul that this will be the end of trouble, so far as the East of Europe is concerned. It will take a great deal of nice steering in avoiding Scylla, to escape Charybdis; or, to change the figure, it will require the adoption of a truly scientific regimen to heal one eruption without provoking the outbreak of others. The questions which have come down to the present generation to deal with have been maturing for two or three centuries past. We cannot get rid of them. We cannot safely avoid them. We may easily make mistakes with regard to their treatment, but it is certain that we must bear their results. Meanwhile let us hope that no means will be resorted to by any of the great Parties of the State calculated to increase the difficulties in this matter with which her Majesty's Government have to contend. That they will take the Estates of the Realm into Council with them before they commit the Country to any irrevocable decision may be gathered from their own assurances. That all Parties are desirous of preserving peace is certain. That care will be taken not unnecessarily to wound the susceptibilities of any ruling Power we may, we think, be confident. And there we must leave the question. For the ultimate solution of it belongs to agencies beyond the control of individual or even national wisdom.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, went in state to the ceremony of the trooping of the colours, of the Royal London Militia, which was held in the spacious drill ground of the regiment, adjoining their barracks in Finsbury.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A great company of persons distinguished in literature, in art, and in the dramatic profession gathered round the grave of poor Tom Taylor in Brompton Cemetery. Purblind as I am, I was aware of Lord Houghton, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Kinglake, Mr. Chenery, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Millais, Mr. Du Maurier, Mr. Stacy Marks, Mr. Briton Rivière, Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Charles Reade, Mr. Burnand, Mr. John Tenniel, Mr. Tom Hughes, Mr. Ralston, Mr. Comyns Carr, and Mr. Andrew Chatto. And in particular did I notice Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lewis. It was meet. This accomplished lady who, as Miss Kate Terry, once moved the hearts of playgoers as her sister Ellen moves them now, had never a more appreciative nor a kindlier friend and critic than Tom Taylor.

Besides the friends and admirers whom I saw present there were probably at least two hundred more, conspicuous men of letters, journalists, artists, and actors, on the ground. Very imperfect publicity had been given to the day and hour of the funeral, else half official and professional London would have been in that graveyard. The funeral arrangements were simplicity itself; but the lengthened train of non-official mourners who, when the body was borne from the chapel, fell into line and followed the hearse bareheaded to the tomb made a noble and worthy cortège for one who, intellectually, had been a judge in Israel, and who discharged his judicial functions with stern uprightness. And, had all the poor and distressed folk to whom Tom Taylor, in his abounding and continuous charity, had been unostentatiously merciful attended, the crowd about the grave would have been dense indeed.

Anything that I could say—as I hinted last week that I intended to say—concerning the life and labours of Tom Taylor has been completely forestalled by the generous notices of his career and his character which have appeared in most of the daily papers, in the *Saturday Review* and in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. To these must be added the touching tribute to the dead man's genius and virtues in his own journal, *Punch*. I have noticed in more than one quarter an expression of surprise that the number of *Punch* for Wednesday, the 14th inst., should have appeared without any notice of its editor's death, the poor gentleman having died on the previous Monday. But *Punch*, if am not mistaken, went to press on the preceding Saturday; so that it was physically impossible for the notice (with its customary compliment of a mourning border) to appear until after the funeral.

Still wandering in the labyrinth of perplexity am I in regard to the "Apples of King John;" and I really am at a loss to tell whether my bewilderment is lessened or aggravated by the kindness of a correspondent (never did a blundering scribe have kinder correspondents than I am favoured with: and all my enemies seem to have gone out of town, and out of postal range, since my return from California) who sends me a translation of a passage in Ludwig Bechstein's "Deutsches Sagenbuch" (Leipsic, Wigand, 1853) anent the "Apples of *St.* John." The legend related is of a poor husbandman named John, who, while drawing his furrows in the field, was accosted by a Being in pilgrim's garb and of "unearthly aspect," who saluted him as Bishop of Tongres. Now, Tongres is a city between Maestricht and Liège, famous for its medicinal waters, cited by Pliny, "*Tungri, civitas Galliæ, fontem habet insignem, pluribus bullis stillantem*," &c.

"Begone, Tempter," cried John the husbandman, "if the dry wood of thy staff should put forth green leaves and bear fruit, so truly might I become Bishop of Tongres." "Look and believe, then," answered the Pilgrim, who forthwith stuck his staff into the newly-ploughed earth. Forthwith was the dry wood covered with young bark, from which young twigs shot out, and set their bloom, and the blossoms became beautiful apples. All went to a fulfilment. John the husbandman wore an episcopal mitre, was surnamed the Lamb, and was canonised. The tree remained standing, and the lovely apples were, through scions, spread all over the land.

Mem.: I cannot find St. John of the Apples in Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints," either under the head of "Tongres" or of "Lamb." To be sure, the general index to Alban Butler contains references to no less than thirty-two saints by the name of John, from St. John Calybite and St. John the Dwarf,—from St. John the Almoner to St. John the Silent.

I have become a "subscriber from the first" of M. Rochefort's new daily paper *L'Intransigeant*. It cannot be precisely likened to Mr. Robert Browning's celebrated "scrofulous French novel," which, you will remember, was printed on grey paper with blunt type. Still, *L'Intransigeant* cannot with justice be styled a handsome journal. "Papyrically" and typographically it bears a lean, and hungry, and acrimonious look. Julius Cæsar, who liked to have men about him that were fat, and such as slept o' nights, might not have been more pleased with the company of M. le Comte de Rochefort-Luçay than he was with that of Cassius.

As for the news in the *Intransigeant*—as English readers understand news—it might be "put into a wine-glass and covered over with a gooseberry leaf." The late sprightly and lamented Felix Whitehurst was wont to say of the French "dailies" (which generally bear a date twenty-four hours in advance of the time of their actual appearance) that they were published to-morrow, and contained the tidings of the day before yesterday. *L'Intransigeant* is, nevertheless, most diverting reading. The leading articles of its Guiding Spirit and Editor-in-Chief are so delightfully mordant, epigrammatic, and wittily vindictive.

M. Rochefort wishes it to be understood that he is not ambitious to be elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. To be a Deputy, to his thinking, destroys a politician's angularity, softens him down, combs his hair, smoothes his fretful porcupine-like quills, and generally diminishes his capacity for friction. "More man? Plague! Plague!" exclaims, in effect, with Timon of Athens, M. Henri Rochefort. He expresses his desire not to to occupy a seat in the Assembly until it is constructed on the same plan as that of the gaols in which he has been so often incarcerated—namely, the cellular system. In English prisons the chapels are also cellular. Each felon occupies his own particular pew or partitioned-off hutch, whence he can see and be seen by the chaplain and the governor, but where he is invisible to his fellow-prisoners. The cellular system might not be an undesirable improvement in our House of Commons against the inadequate accommodation provided against which so many honourable members have recently been protesting.

That silly and, as it seems to me, wicked experiment of fasting forty days, which the American "Citizen Dr." Tanner from Minnesota is trying in New York, to the intense delight of the *gobemouches*, does not even possess the merit of novelty. It is an old piece of impious curiosity, or sheer crackbrainedness, indeed. In Rymes's "Fœdera," there is a rescript of Edward III. (April 25, 1357) granting a pardon to one Cecilia, the wife of John de Rygway, who had been put into Nottingham gaol on a charge of murdering her husband, and had there remained mute and abstinent for the space of forty days and forty nights:—as it was thought, miraculously. I hope Dame Cecilia did not murder any more husbands when they let her out of Nottingham gaol. I prefer wives who eat three meals a day, and who do not murder their spouses.

John Scott, of Borthwick, son of Walter Scott, of the sept of Buccleuch, was another historical faster. Archbishop Spottiswood tells us that Scott having "succumbed in a plea at law," and being unable to pay the costs, took sanctuary in the precinct of Holyrood, where he abstained from all meat and drink for forty or fifty days. The King, hearing of this, ordered him to be shut up in a room, to which no man had access, in the Castle of Edinburgh. A little bread and water were set before him; but these he touched not, and fasted continuously for thirty-two days. He pretended to have been supernaturally encouraged and assisted. "This proof gyfen of hys abstinence he was dimitted and came into ye streete half nakede and made a speech to ye people which did flock aboute hym." He subsequently travelled to Rome and Venice, and even made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; and, returning to England, began to dabble in politics, and made many harangues at Paul's Cross in favour of the Pope and against Henry's divorce from Katherine. For this offence he was thrust into prison, where he continued for fifty days, fasting. I have not been able to discover whether fasting John Scott was hanged. I will not trouble you with the well-known cases of Mary Waughton, of Wigginton, in Staffordshire, cited by old Dr. Plot, of Ann Walsh, of Harrowgate, whose daily sustenance during eighteen months is said to have consisted of one-third of a pint of weak wine and water—of Pennant's fasting woman of Ross-shire, or of Monica Mutcheteria, the Suabian woman who, for two years, took no aliments beyond curds and whey. In the case of Christini Michelot (authenticated by many trustworthy French physicians), that young girl's beverage from November, 1751, to July, 1755, was cold water, unaccompanied by any solid food.

Mem.: "Citizen Dr." Tanner, I perceive, likewise imbibes vast quantities of cold water. But that is not true fasting. Ask the Jews, the Turks, and the orthodox Russo-Greeks. Chaucer in the Sompnoure's Tale makes the begging "frere" brag about the exceptional fasting capacity of his order. But, said the begging "frere," they fasted from drink as well as from meat, and he quotes as his examplar—

> Aaron that had the temple in governance,
> And eke the other preestes everich on,
> Into the Temple whan they shulden gon
> To prayse for the people, and do servise
> *They n'olden drinken in no manner wise,*
> Ne drink which that might hem dronken make
> But ever in abstinence prayse and wake.

In the fasting of begging "freres" Chaucer had evidently very little faith.

You may remember a little anecdote which I ventured to narrate last week touching the total disagreement of two eye-witnesses in their account of a particular occurrence. I mentioned the case of Sir Walter Raleigh and the Lieutenant of the Tower. But a case even more singular happened last week in the Commons. An honourable Baronet declared that he had seen the Home Secretary and other members of her Majesty's Government walk out of the House into a private room behind the chair after the door of the House had been locked by the Serjeant-at-Arms for the division. Whereat uprose Sir William Harcourt, and said—

> He supposed he might be allowed to state a fact. Persons had a knowledge of what was done by themselves. He could say that he and his friends walked out of the House before the question was put a second time ("Hear, hear!" and "No!"). What did honourable gentlemen mean? Did they mean that they did not know what they did, or that, knowing the facts, he stated that which was not the truth? The door was not locked. The hon. member for Portsmouth was entirely wrong. Not one of them was in the room to which the hon. member referred . . . . . The whole thing was an absolute mare's-nest.

It was the story of Sir Walter and Master Lieutenant over again. The hon. gentlemen opposite who cried "No!" to the Home Secretary's statement of a simple fact were evidently of opinion that, upon occasion, "persons have no knowledge of what is done by themselves."

In the matter of a hiatus in one's memory. Quite a number of correspondents have filled up the gaps in my recollection of the names of the five Original Ethiopian Serenaders. They were Pell, Harrington, *White*, Stanwood, and Germon. An obliging official of the Lyceum Theatre, Mr. L. Hurst, has even been so kind as to send me the programme of the sable entertainment given at the St. James's in 1846-7. The bill of fare comprises such exquisite "black broth" and "black pudding" as "The Dandy Broadway Swell," "Mary Blane," "Olè Bull and Ole Dan Tucker," "Ginger Blue," "Buffalo Gals," and the unsurpassed "Lucy Neal." I wonder whether people in 1880 are ever moved to tears by the lyrical recital of the woes of the ebony swain who was born in Alabama, and whose master, one Colonel Beal, used to own a yellow gal whose name was Lucy Neal? In 1846-7 I know that we used to weep bitterly. I have always thought that the Ethiopian Serenaders and the original Christy Minstrels had quite as much to do as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had with preparing the way for the abolition of negro slavery in the United States.

About the time that all London was flocking to King-street, St. James's, to listen to "Lucy Neal" and revel in the rare humour of Mr. Pell, the "Original Bones," the late Angus B. Reach, author of "Clement Lorimer," and, with Albert Smith, joint-editor of "The Man in the Moon," was a Parliamentary reporter on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*. Naturally, he knew every member of the Legislature by sight. I remember his telling me that, being present one evening at the St. James's, while Mr. "Original Bones" was at his funniest, he noticed that the gentleman who sate before him in the stalls was positively writhing with laughter, and that his recurring bursts of merriment rose almost to the shrill altitude of shrieks. The gentleman chanced incidentally to turn his face towards the occupant of the stall behind him, and then Angus beheld the countenance of the Great Sir Robert Peel. But it also chanced that the illustrious statesman also knew the Parliamentary reporter of the *Chronicle* by sight. The hilarity fled from his face; he looked sheepishly embarrassed, and some moments elapsed before he resumed the calmly dignified and somewhat pompous expression of the Right Honourable Baronet and M.P. for Tamworth.

"Bones" had for a moment persuaded the Great Sir Robert to take his mask off. Most of us, great and small (not being fools), wear masks, to which we have grown so accustomed that we only lay them aside when we sleep. Try to recall the facial expression of the people whom you have gazed upon as they slept. So far as my ocular experience extends, little children in their slumbers look like angels. The predominant expression in the face of a sleeping woman is one of serious, anxious listening. In the sleeping man of mature age the expression (always to my thinking) is that either of determined or of remorseful villany. I have seen the most respectable and responsible "parties" look desperately wicked when indulging in forty winks. But, when men grow to be very old, they come to be like children again, and in their slumbers they resume the peaceful and smiling look of infancy.

I am a poor—a desperately poor—scribbler. The gas has called again; the greengrocer is assuming a hostile attitude; my household refuse to eat Australian meat; and the tribe of begging-letter writers are multiplying greatly. Yet would I gladly subscribe my couple of sovereigns towards the funds of a Committee of Delicate and Recondite Investigation whose object should be to discover the scope, meaning, gist, and purport of an astounding poem in the Scottish dialect called "An Ode in Brown Pig," published a few afternoons since in the *St. James's Gazette*. Here is the concluding stanza of this amazing screed:—

> So leeze me, Andro, on your cheeny!
> Tak *this* to show I prize you weel,
> Tho but a crock coft frae auld Jeanie
> The Pig-wife's creel!

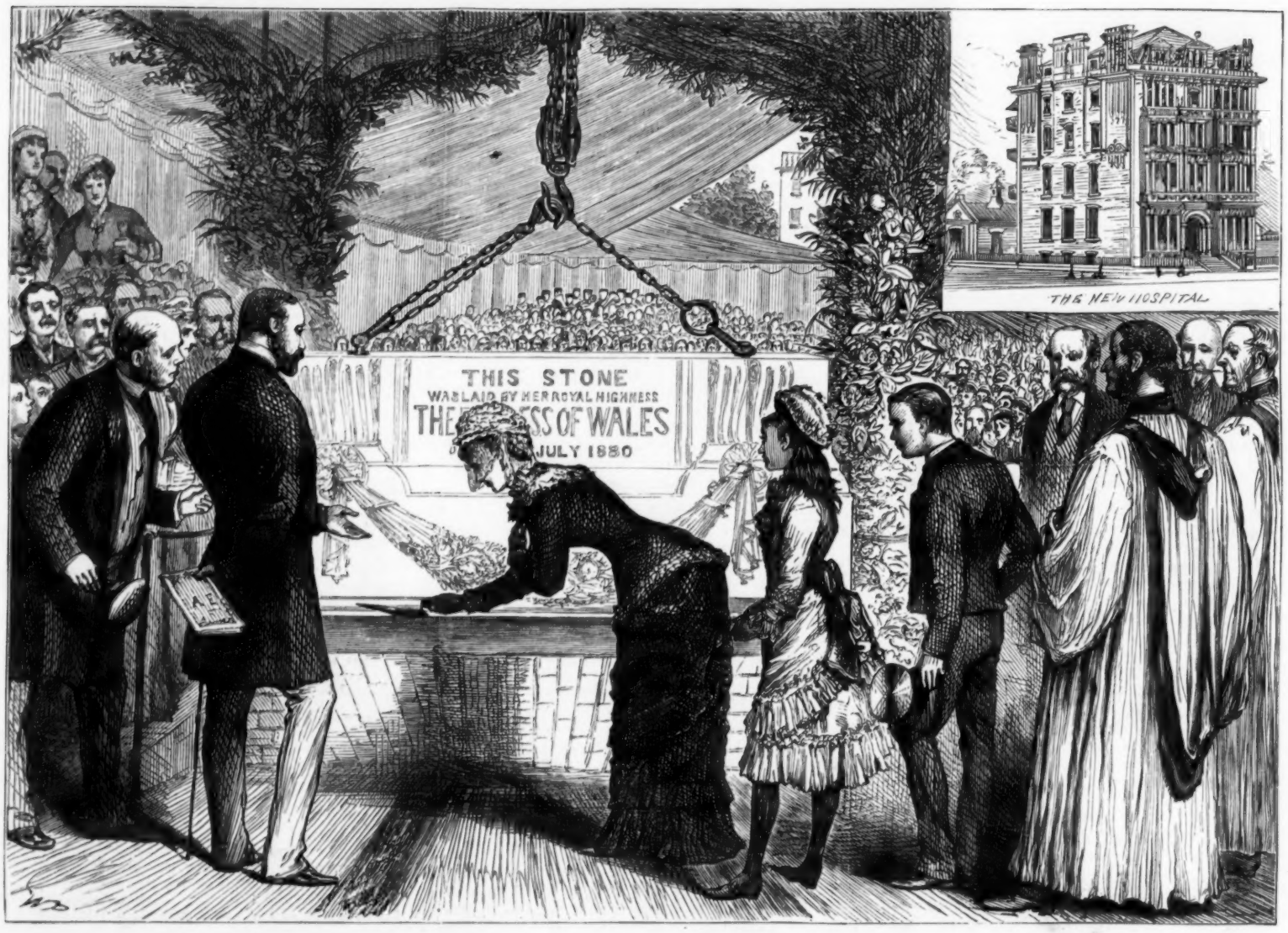
The maddening "lilt" is signed "Marcus Paulus Venetus." Poor Sir Marco Polo! He must have seen many strange sights, but none (I "jalouse") so strange as the "Ode in Brown Pig."

Those interested in Telephonic progress will be interested to learn that the great Steamship companies at Liverpool—the Cunard, the White Star line, and so forth, have made arrangements with the MacMahon Telephonic Company in London to transmit to them by wire instantaneous announcements of the arrival of their steamers from the United States at Queenstown. As instantaneously will the MacMahon Company telephone the news to all, being in connection with their wires, whom it may concern, and who can at once proceed to Liverpool to meet their friends on the ship coming round from Queenstown. It is true that at eight in the morning we may read in our daily papers the telegram from Lloyd's notifying the arrival of the particular Cunarder or White Star at Queenstown; but all the daily papers do not publish second editions; and a Lloyd's telegram received during the forenoon or afternoon would not, in the majority of instances, be published until the following morning.

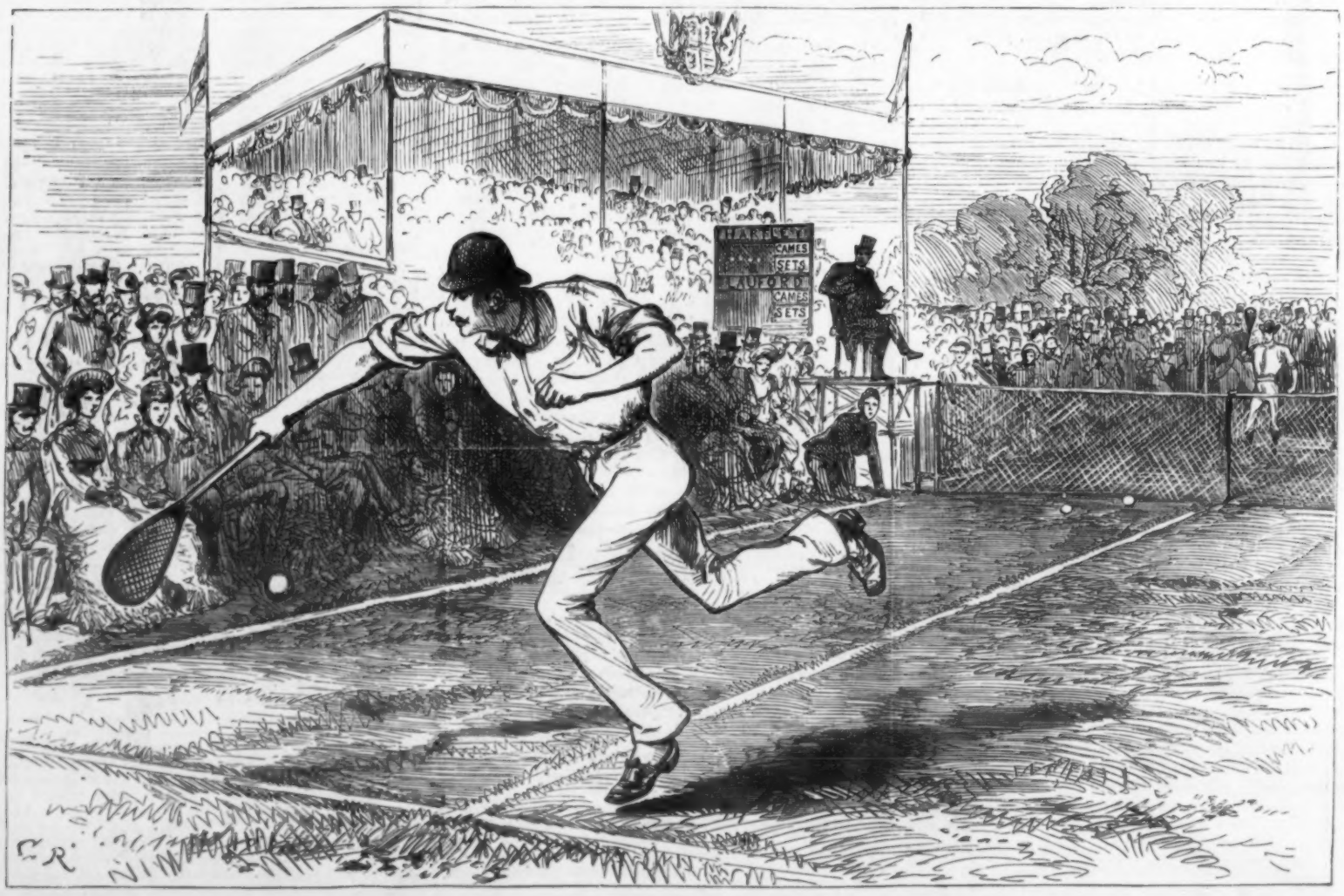
Some remarkable experiments in what may be termed "Arctic Ballooning" have recently taken place at the Alexandra Palace, the brilliant and continually varying attractions at which beauteous place of sylvan resort continue to make it immensely popular. The plan proposed by Commander Cheyne, in view of the projected Arctic expedition, is to proceed to the top of Smith's Sound, and to winter in Discovery Bay, which is at the north-west corner of Greenland. Here is a large deposit of surface-coal, from which during the winter hydrogen gas can be made for the inflation of the balloons, which, each with its special crew, would be lashed to sleighs and so conveyed to the localities where it was thought advisable to make ascents.

The experiments at the Alexandra consisted of the dispatch from the grounds by the veteran scientific and war balloonist Mr. Coxwell (I have known him these thirty years past, that cool and courageous aeronaut) of three small balloons, attached to the corners of three spars lashed together in the form of a triangle. From each corner of this frame hung a cord, and the three cords were fastened in the centre and sustained a weight, acting as a counterpoise to the three balloons. The experiment was quite successful, and the machines ascended with sufficient steadiness to show that the plan adopted was calculated to diminish the amount of oscillation.

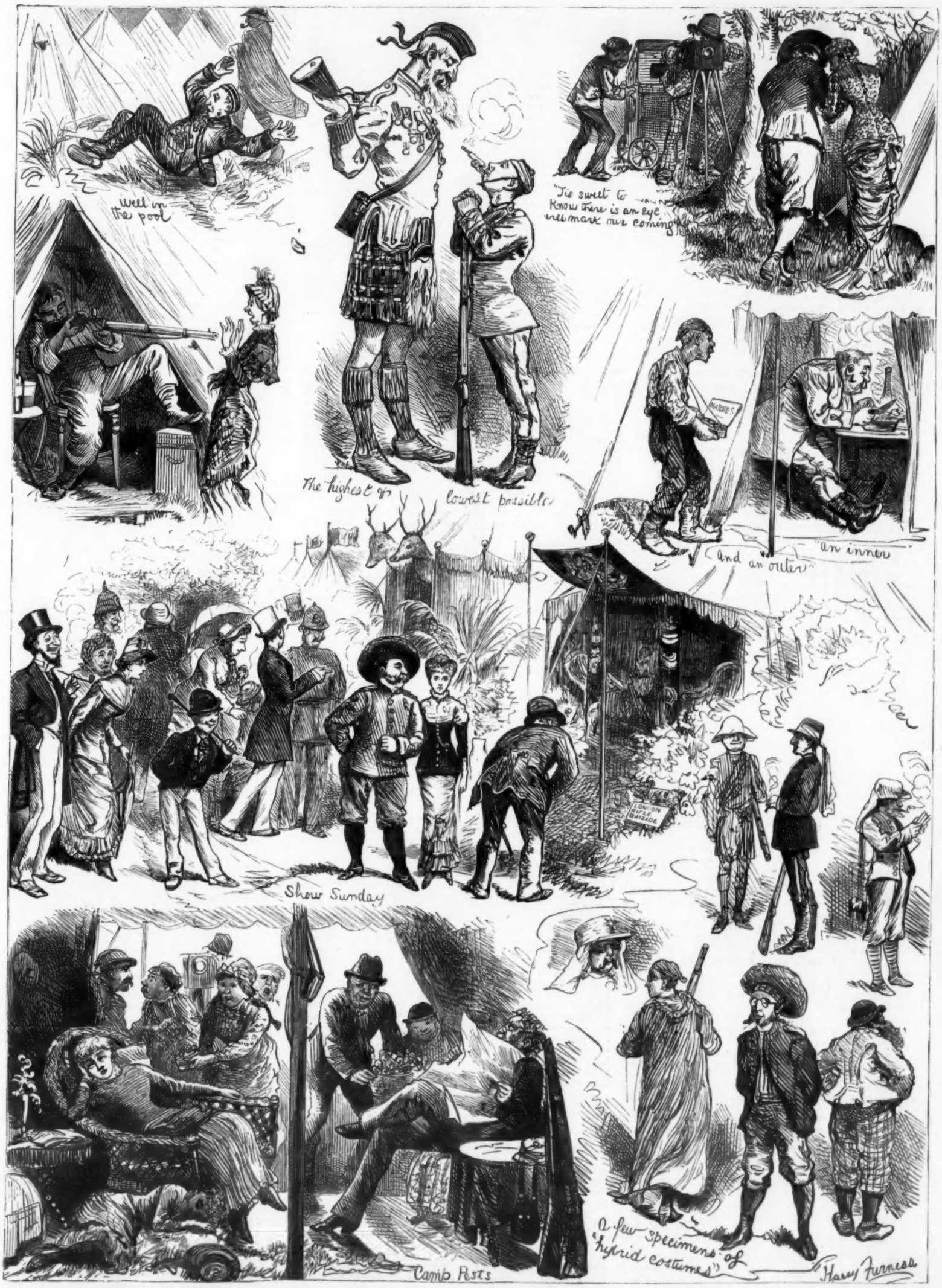
This is the plan which it is intended to follow, should ballooning form a part of the apparatus in the next voyage to the North Pole. You will pardon my having been a little technical; but I had a good deal to do with aerostatics in my youth, and am still intensely interested in the subject. If you happen to possess a set of *Punch*, and will look through the volumes for the year 1848 or 1849 you should light upon a little vignette (drawn by Newman) and a brief paragraph describing the scheme of a certain Lieutenant Gale for making partial balloon ascents in the Arctic Regions in aid of the search for Sir John Franklin. I revised and settled all the poor Lieutenant's plans, and wrote and copied piles of letters and documents for him, but nobody in power would have anything to do with us and our Arctic balloons—nor the Treasury, nor the Admiralty, nor the enthusiastic Lady Franklin even. We got the "snub contemptuous" and the "cold shoulder discourteous," all round. Stay; one illustrious personage did really condescend to listen to what the Lieutenant had to say, to seek further explanations of his proposal, and, through his secretary, to correspond with him. It never came to anything; but the condescension was courteous and kind and characteristic. The personage in question was the Prince Consort. G. A. S.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—SEE PAGE 78.



THE CHAMPION LAWN TENNIS MATCH: MR. HARTLEY WINNING THE CUP FOR THE SECOND TIME.—SEE PAGE 94.



SKETCHES AT THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING AND CAMP ON WIMBLEDON-COMMON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, July 20.

The National fête did not end until last Saturday; indeed, the whole week was given up to festivities, although Wednesday was the great day. This irregular state of affairs need cause no surprise when we bear in mind the fact that open-air balls and mountebanks' caravans invaded those parts of Paris where one would least of all expect to find them. Who, for instance, would think of going to the Place de la Bourse to see a fat-legged Venus, or who would seek the vertiginous delights of a merry-go-round in the aristocratic Boulevard Haussmann? In short, the national fête was a great success. It was really a people's fête in the true sense of the term, for it was the people who organised it and the people who enjoyed it. The part that the Government took in it was small, and not be compared with the sacrifices which the working population made in order to decorate their streets and houses. The 30,000f. worth of fireworks displayed on the Arc de Triomphe were fine; so, too, were the five other pyrotechnic displays and the illuminations of the public buildings, gardens, and churches. But the people's illuminations were much more beautiful in their picturesque irregularity. In the popular quarters, like Montmartre, La Chapelle, and Belleville, the streets were one mass of verdure, flags, and paper lanterns. Whole trees even had been transplanted and placed each side along the roadway. Some of the mottoes and devices were charming, and here and there you would come across a piece of verse written by some local bard, yet always with that perfect sense of form which makes the French above all an artistic nation. Everywhere the thoughts of the people were turned back to the two great days—July 14, 1789, the date of the fall of the Bastille and of the recovery of liberty, and July 14, 1790, the Fête des Fédérations. It was, indeed, the first time in this century that the nation had celebrated the conquest of its liberty: it was the first time that the younger generation had rendered homage to the pioneers of the Republic. The nation may truly be said to have fêted itself.

No impartial observer could fail to have been struck last Wednesday with the order, the good humour, the benevolence, and the politeness of the vast crowds that filled the streets; and no one who, knowing the facts, read the opposition newspapers on the following morning could help being irritated by their shameless bad faith. They had all announced riots, bloodshed, and the rest. We were even threatened with the re-establishment of the Commune at once. Now that the fête is over the disappointed reactionaries pronounce it to have been about as gay as a first-class funeral, and all the crimes and misdemeanours of the week are put down by them to the credit of the Republic. The absurdity of their statements is palpable, and their bad faith crying. Unfortunately, however, the Republican journals are just as shameless when an opportunity presents itself. Bad faith is a characteristic of French journalism.

The Government took occasion of the national fête to distribute a few crosses of the Legion of Honour. Amongst well-merited distinctions is that of a country postman, M. Gendre, who saved the lives of at least a hundred persons during the inundations of the Garonne five years ago. M. Ernest Renan has at last been promoted to the grade of officer of the Legion of Honour, after having waited twenty years. This promotion was promised by M. Bardoux, when he was Minister in 1878, but Marshal MacMahon refused to sign the decree. The same M. Bardoux—who, by-the-way, courts the Muses in his leisure moments—told Victor Hugo, in a moment of expansive candour, that he would create him at once Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; but it appears that this was against the rules, so that Victor Hugo remains a simple officer. I may add that two men who defend liberty, each after his fashion, MM. Emile de Girardin and Jules Simon, have remained simple knights for forty and thirty-five years respectively.

Parliament adjourned for the long vacation last Thursday. Political discussion, however, still continues lively, especially on the part of the Radical journals. In his new organ, *L'Intransigeant*, the first number of which appeared last Wednesday, M. Henri Rochefort declares it to be his intention to prepare the elections of 1881 and to replace the present Chamber, which, he says, has abdicated into the hands of one man. M. Rochefort frankly joins the rest of the Radicals in a declaration of war against Gambetta and Opportunism. The Radicals do not understand a kind of Republicanism which is subject to the will of one man. They wish for no chiefs, not even party chiefs. The political struggle will be resumed actively on Aug. 1, the date of the elections to the departmental and arrondissemental councils, the members of which form part of the electoral colleges for the choice of Senators. The object of the Radicals is so to manage these elections as to obtain the suppression of the Senate.

The Court has invalidated the election of Trinquet as municipal councillor for the twentieth arrondissement on the ground that the amnesty had not a retrospective application.

The Palais Royal company have returned to Paris not altogether satisfied with their season at the Gaiety Theatre, London. The ladies in particular are loud in their complaints of *le spleen Anglais*, and are delighted to be back in Paris.

On Friday Mdlle. Bartet made her third début at the Comédie Française in the "Gendre de M. Poirier" in the part of Toinon. It is a rôle suited to her talent, and she achieved in it a great success.

M. Sarcey, in his weekly feuilleton, renders a handsome tribute of respect to the late Mr. Tom Taylor, and at the same time expresses himself unable to understand why French writers always represent the English as ultra-correct and cold people, both in behaviour and language. M. Sarcey says that all the people that he met, men of letters, artists, and lawyers, were good fellows, ready to put themselves out of the way to serve and please you, and gay withal and unpretentious.

T. C.

THE CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The foundation-stone of the new building for this institution, which is to be erected on the south side of Fulham-road, close to the new wards of the Brompton Consumption Hospital, was laid by the Princess of Wales yesterday week.

Her Royal Highness was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and by two of their children, Prince George and Princess Victoria. They were attended by Lady Suffield, Lord Colville of Culross, Colonel Stanley Clarke, and Mr. Holzmann. A guard of honour of the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers was posted at the site of the proposed building. The president of the institution, the Earl of St. Germans, with Earl Cadogan, and Mr. Wright Biddulph and Mr. James Delae, members of the committee of management, received the Prince and Princess. They were conducted into a long marquee, in which was a dais ornamented with flags and foliage; and beside this hung the large stone, which was suspended by chains. The Princess held a basket of white flowers and ferns, presented to her by the patients of the hospital. The Bishop of London, Archdeacon Hunter, Canon Fleming, the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, the Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, and other clergymen, in their surplices, were in attendance.

A numerous company of ladies and gentlemen filled the marquee. The National Anthem was sung by the choirs of St. Peter's Church and of St. Michael's, Chester-square, accompanied by the band of the Grenadier Guards. A prayer was offered by the Bishop of London. The Earl of St. Germans read an address to her Royal Highness, describing the objects and position of this charity. It was founded in 1871, and has been carried on at 178, King's-road, Chelsea, doing much good. The building fund already subscribed is £6000, but there is need of further support. The intended new building, of which Mr. J. T. Smith, of Parliament-street, is the architect, will accommodate sixty in-patients and provide space for a large outdoor department. Two of the wards are to be named the "Alexandra" and the "Albert Edward," in in honour of their Royal Highnesses.

The Prince of Wales replied to Lord St. Germans, expressing on behalf of the Princess and himself their pleasure in attending upon this occasion. A hymn composed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan was then sung by the whole company. Mr. James Debac read an official record of the proceedings, a copy of which, placed with other documents in a glass vase, was put into a cavity in the foundation-stone. A silver trowel was handed to the Princess by Dr. T. Chambers, the senior physician. Her Royal Highness, assisted by Mr. Scale, took mortar on the trowel and plastered the stone. It was then lowered into its proper site, and the Princess, with the square and plummet, tested its due adjustment.

A number of ladies and children passed before her Royal Highness afterwards, all bearing purses of money, which they laid upon the stone, to the amount of £1000. With the singing of the Doxology, and a benediction from the Bishop of London, the ceremonial was concluded.

SKETCHES AT WIMBLEDON.

The encampment, during the past fortnight, of a small army of gallant Volunteers on Wimbledon Common, which is the usual accompaniment of the prolonged series of shooting-matches arranged by the National Rifle Association, has presented many diverting scenes and incidents. Visitors and friends have been there at all hours of the day, to beguile the rough military experiences of those victims to camp life with a taste of social and domestic endearments, or perhaps to indulge their own curiosity and love of novelty with something like an adventure. A Volunteer Rifleman who feels confident of the perfection of his *savoir faire* in this peculiar situation, as well of his personal equipments for the mild campaigning in a place so near town, is glad to show off a little when ladies of his acquaintance come, by invitation, to see how cleverly and bravely he gets on under canvas. The tents and marquees afford a pleasant lounging retreat from the sultry afternoon sunshine, or comfortable repose after walking across the Common and standing to watch the performance of the competing marksmen.

Some examples of all this secondary but not less agreeable experience of the Wimbledon July Meeting, but with the unavoidable drawbacks and mishaps that beset every human institution, are delineated by our Artist from a comic point of view, meaning no offence whatever to any of the ladies and gentlemen concerned.

The Sunday is a great visiting day; and, besides the due performance of religious worship under the Umbrella Tent, where the Church service is followed by the preaching of a regular sermon, there is much promenading of mixed company, with a large proportion of Londoners taking their holiday enjoyment. They stroll up and down through the lanes or avenues of tents, admiring the decorations, the flags, the trophies of sport or mimic warfare, and the pots of ferns or other plants, with which the taste of each public-spirited corps has adorned its part of the camp. "Show Sunday" is undisturbed by the popping of rifles, and the multitude of inexpert civilians, especially of the fair sex, are content to make no inquiries about the progress of the important contests not yet finally determined. But for quiet sociability, with much that is new and amusing to see, visitors to Wimbledon find it a very good time.

The imperfect privacy of a tent, with some portion of its canvas drawn aside to let in the fresh air, but opening the whole interior to the view of passers-by, has its disadvantages when a family party come in for an hour's rest. They are too often disturbed by the mercenary importunities of fruit-venders and other peripatetic small tradesfolk, who keep up an incessant clamour to proclaim their wares for sale throughout the camp. It is impossible either for Papa to read his newspaper in peace, or for his tired little girls to get the short afternoon nap which they need after the fatigues and excitements of the day. There is a necessity for strict regulations, with a view to the general comfort and good order of Canvas-Town. Even the silent practice of the harmless art of photography, if it be subject to no restrictions of place, may be inconvenient, possibly, to a young couple roving towards the sequestered nook, where they do *not* know, or suspect, that "there is an eye to mark their coming." The gallant swain has presently to cover his disappointment by ordering those ruthless professors of the art to execute a shilling portrait of his beloved companion, which is sure to be utterly unlike her, and unworthy of her charms in his fond estimation. They will have to make the best of it they can, having quite forgotten what they meant to say to each other before this absurd interruption.

Solitary riflemen, if they have nothing else to do, in the hour of retirement within their tents, may now and then play with their favourite weapon, of course not loaded, and one has been known to have a trick of applying his eye to the "sights" along the levelled tube, with no particular object to aim at. It was a startling adventure for Aunt Jane, when she inadvertently passed the open tent, to find herself close to the muzzle of his piece thus formidably pointed so as to command the space which she had to cross. He was certainly deserving of censure for the unmilitary carelessness of which he was guilty in this idle behaviour.

The technical words belonging to the established methods of marking shots and scoring hits, according to the rules that govern different matches in the long and various programme of business at Wimbledon, are sometimes rather puzzling to the uninitiated stranger, like the rules and terms that belong to Lawn Tennis, if he does not happen to know that game. These words and phrases are capable of double meanings, which our Artist has chosen to illustrate, in his fancy sketches of "an inner" and "an outer;" "the highest and the lowest possible;" and, still more unintelligible, "well in the pool." Of the last, indeed, some explanation might be fairly demanded, but it will be enough to say that it denotes a favourable position in the sweepstakes contest of shooting at the effigy of the running deer, which is part of the accustomed by-play at the Wimbledon Rifle Meeting.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Liverpool Meeting last week was succeeded by two fair days' racing at Manchester, though, as a rule, the fields were not large. The July Welter Handicap fell to Adamite (9 st. 3 lb.), who has disappointed his party over and over again in important races, and on this occasion was hardly backed at all. Lindrick (7 st. 5 lb.), who came on from Liverpool after running second in the Cup, was made a strong favourite for the Midsummer Handicap on the last day, but this time he had to put up with third place to Essayez (7 st. 10 lb.) and New Laund (8 st. 5 lb.). Essayez won with the greatest ease, and has proved a very useful colt, both this season and last. While north countrymen were busily engaged at Liverpool and Manchester, Londoners enjoyed three days' racing at Kempton Park. The programme promised very excellent sport; but, unfortunately, the demands on horseflesh have been so heavy of late that the fields on the Thursday and Friday ruled very small. Matters, however, improved wonderfully in this respect on Saturday, when there was an immense number of spectators present, and, as we had glorious weather on each day, there was little to grumble at. Perhaps the feature of the Thursday was the unexpected defeat of Scuir Vullin by the uncertain Polyglot colt, who was on his best behaviour, and never gave Cannon's representative a chance. A capital field of fourteen turned out for the Kempton Park Grand Two-Year Old Stakes, and the chances of several of the competitors were considered to be so equally balanced that as much as 6 to 1 was offered on the field right up to the fall of the flag. Angelina ran fairly well up to the distance, but she is sadly in need of a rest, and, moreover, is by no means one of the best of stayers; and, after Sleeping Beauty had disposed of her and looked like gaining an easy victory, the Adrastia filly—since named Favorita—came out and won easily—a really good performance, as she had 9 st. 2 lb. on her back. Sleeping Beauty was again second for the Queen Elizabeth Stakes on Saturday, her conqueror on this occasion being Amy Melville; while Œnone, who, like Angelina, appears to be temporarily "played out," was third. Backers would have nothing but Costa (6 st. 13 lb.) and Speculation (6 st. 9 lb.) in the July Handicap, and they were not far out, as the pair finished respectively second and third to Plaisante (7 st. 1 lb.), Lord Ellesmere's mare staying far better than was generally anticipated, and winning in a canter. We must not omit to mention that Constable won a couple of races during the day for Lord Rosebery. The early part of the present week has been a complete blank in the way of racing.

The list of county cricket-matches is being rapidly exhausted. Notts has beaten Lancashire by four wickets, the bowlers having matters all their own way throughout, and no one making anything like a long score. Thanks mainly to the brilliant innings played by Mr. G. F. Vernon (106), Middlesex inflicted a crushing defeat on Surrey, and Kent scored a very meritorious victory over Yorkshire by 64 runs. Sussex has beaten Leicestershire in a single innings, with 13 runs to spare. Messrs. G. G. Grundy (60) and E. J. M'Cormick (68) did best for the winners, while Bottomore (79) batted finely for Leicestershire and also took five wickets. Sir H. M. Wood (67) batted well for Essex, which county defeated Herts by 178 runs. "Under Thirty" and "Over Thirty," which was played at Lord's this week, produced an intensely exciting finish, and, despite the good scoring of Dr. W. G. Grace (51 and 49) and Lockwood (64), the "juveniles" won by two runs.

Owing to the retirement of F. L. Playford, incomparably the finest amateur sculler that ever sat in a boat, the contest for the Wingfield Sculls was left to A. Payne (Moulsey), J. Lowndes (Derby), and G. G. White (Dublin). The last-named was soon out of it; but Payne and Lowndes sculled one of the most desperate races ever seen on the Thames. First one and then the other held the lead, and they were close together a few hundred yards from the finish, when Lowndes was completely rowed out, and Payne went on alone, completing the distance in 24 min. 2 sec., the fastest amateur time on record.

Mr. Hartley is again the Lawn Tennis Champion, having easily beaten Mr. Lawford, who had previously proved himself the best of all the challengers.

The annual summer fête for the amusement of the inmates of Earlswood Asylum took place on the 15th inst., under the most favourable circumstances, the weather during the whole of the day being extremely fine, and the company numerous. The report for the year states that the finances have greatly improved, while the health of the numerous and comparatively helpless inmates had been extremely good.

In London last week 2418 births and 1441 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by two, whereas the deaths were 50 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 29 from measles, 57 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 165 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 316 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing from 188 and 251 in the four preceding weeks. These 316 deaths were 42 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3000 births and 1689 deaths were registered.

Our Portrait of the late Mr. Tom Taylor is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins, of Torriano Avenue, Camden-road, formerly of Parliament-street, Westminster. The portraits of new Members of the House of Commons published in this week's and last week's Numbers of our Journal are from photographs by Messrs. A. Bassano, of Piccadilly; A. J. Melhuish, of York-place, Portman-square; Barraud and Jerrard, of Gloucester-place; Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street; Fradelle and Leach, of Regent-street; and the London Stereoscopic Company; W. H. Franklin, of Deal; G. W. Wilson and Co., of Aberdeen; Chancellor, of Dublin; A. Le Sage, of Dublin; W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle and London; Paul Turner, of Chesterfield; John Fergus, of Largs, Ayrshire; and J. Maclaren, of Larbert, Stirlingshire.

In the Court of Arches Lord Penzance has had before him a suit brought by Miss Elizabeth Ann Andrews against the Rev. E. J. Warmington, Rector of the parish church of Dengie, near Maldon Cross, for refusing to administer the communion to her. It appeared that a dispute had arisen between the Rector and Miss Andrews concerning the teaching in the Sunday school. In consequence the Rector sent her a message by the sexton that if she did not discontinue teaching he would have her turned out of the church. He also read out the rubric prefixed to the communion service, altering its terms from the male to the female gender, and adding words warning a person, whose name he did not mention, not to come to the communion. When subsequently Miss Andrews presented herself to receive the sacrament, he passed her over and refused to administer it to her. The case was eventually arranged, and the litigants shook hands.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

I hear that the Savage Club have entertained, or are about to entertain, the principal American actors now in London. Transatlantic tragedians and comedians seem to be swarming in the British metropolis just now, and the hospitable Savages must have been, or may be, suffering from an *embarras de richesse* in the way of guests from beyond the "big pond." Ere the season comes to an end the convivial gatherings of the Savages may assume the aspect of the "high jinks" of the Lotos Club of Fifth Avenue, New York, which, I learn from Colonel G. J. Ivey's useful and compendious "Clubs of the World," comprises five hundred members, and the president of which is Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the editor of the *New York Tribune*. The Lotos Club may in a manner be said to be the Savage Club of New York, just as the Century is the Garrick of the Empire City; but when I read in Colonel Ivey's book that the entrance-fee to the New York Lotos is One Hundred Dollars, and the annual subscription fifty dollars, I feel, as one of the oldest original Savages extant, somewhat flustered. Our nominal entrance-fee, or "footing," did not exceed twopence; and our annual subscriptions were more theoretical than practical.

Mem.: The New York Lotos should not be confounded with the young but prospering London Lotos Club, the successor of the Russell Club in Regent-street, to which numbers of ladies and gentlemen of the theatrical profession, and a strong contingent of the nobility and gentry of dramatic tastes, are affiliated. The Lotos in Regent-street may be considered as an institution *sui generis;* but it is curious to remark the vast increase of theatrical clubs which has taken place during the last five-and-twenty years. Then the Garrick, the old Réunion, and the Savage were nearly the only dramatic *cénacles* known, and they were more literary than dramatic. At present we have the Junior Garrick, the Beefsteak, the Greenroom, and at least half a dozen more "stagey" or quasi stagey gatherings; and there is a talk of reviving the Fielding. The old Fielding was aristocratic and literary, and very slightly dramatic. Actors in those days used to frequent the coffee-rooms of taverns. The Sols Arms in the Hampstead-road, the Wrekin in Broad-court, the Crown in Vinegar-yard, the Café de l'Europe in the Haymarket, the Edinburgh Castle in the Strand, and the Garrick's Head Hotel in Bow-street. *Foyers éteints.* A youthful actor of the present generation might seek in vain even for the sites of the Garrick's Head Hotel, or Harry Boleno's tavern, which stood close by it. Thus likewise has the Wrekin root and branch disappeared.

Some twenty theatres yet keep their doors open; but there is very little novelty to record, and what little there may be does not amount to much. I went last Monday to the Gaiety, where, to a crowded and fashionable house, there was performed, for the first time in London, a Something entitled "Colonel Sellers." The Something purports to be a "Dramatic Sketch," and to be written by Mark Twain. It is in five acts; but it would be better in one; and it would be much better in none. It is a duplex production—a two-headed owl—not a nightingale—a Babylonish combination, like "fustian cut on satin." First of all, it is a very stupid and mawkish domestic drama, treating of man's perfidy and woman's devotion and resignation, until woman, stung to madness by man's perfidy, ingratitude, and "cheek," turns, like the celebrated trampled worm, and blows out her betrayer's bigamous brains with a revolver. Woman (her name in the play is Miss Laura Hawkins, and she is impersonated in an impressively melodramatic manner by Miss Katherine Rogers) is tried for murder and triumphantly acquitted. The curtain falls on the verdict (strictly in accordance with the evidence) of the twelve honest men; and Laura, surrounded by her affectionate relatives, departs for her home in the distant South-West, where it is to be hoped, in future, she will confine her pistol-practice to opossums and alligators.

The piece has been played in the United States under the title of "The Gilded Age." *De la boustifaille—rien que de la boustifaille*, as Gavarni's enraged wife says. How a writer with the keen sense of humour possessed by Mr. Clemens, could pen such a farrago of nonsense might pass comprehension were not the potentiality admitted of the whole thing being a "goak" on Mark Twain's part, and of his being desirous of ascertaining how much balderdash his countrymen would stand without active protest in the way of showers of pea-nuts and red-hot cents. The Gaiety audience did more than once on Monday night protest, in the modified form of derisive merriment, against the stale incidents of the plot, the insignificance (with one exception) of the characters, and the sham sentimentality and wearisome platitudes of the dialogue; but the Something was happily saved from utter condemnation by the admirable acting of Mr. John T. Raymond as Colonel Mulberry Sellers, an enthusiastic speculator and *faiseur*, who may be qualified as Mr. Mulberry Hawk grafted on Mr. Micawber, flavoured with Ephraim Scadden, and with just the slightest *soupçon* of Jeremy Diddler. Dramatically, he is quite excrescent to the play, to the action of which he is never more than a kind of comic clown, continually delivering the drollest possible utterances. Some of these fell flat on English ears, as when the Colonel announced that he had been a "Secesh," but was now a "Reconstructed Rebel." The auditors at the Gaiety did not know what a "Reconstructed Rebel" meant; but the announcement to an American pit would have been worth three rounds of applause at least.

Mr. John T. Raymond is a genuine comedian, thoroughly experienced and capable, whose broadly farcical powers are judiciously kept in subordination by his dry and quiet humour. I fancy that I must have seen him last March at San Francisco, playing Asa Trenchard to Mr. Sothern's Lord Dundreary. At all events, he is a comic actor of very high merit. The scene in which he regales young Clay Hawkins on a dinner composed of turnips and cold water, but to which, by the mere force of imaginative powers, he lends the fascination of a banquet at Delmonico's or Pinard's, are in the truest key of comedy. In the trial scene, his shaking hands and addressing the jury in the witness-box, and his audible comments on the addresses of counsel for the prosecution and the defence, were irresistibly comic. The scene in which he gets tipsy might advantageously be excised. Gaiety audiences are not in the habit of getting tipsy, and it is not easy to see how they can derive any amusement from the simulation of a vice with the phenomena of which they are not acquainted. Mr. John T. Raymond, in a play worthy of his abilities should attain in England popularity as high as that which has been won by Mr. J. S. Clarke. At present Colonel Mulberry Sellers stands alone, very bright but quite isolated, with a dingy background, encircled by the paltriest of frames. Why does not Mr. Dion Boucicault, who knows America as well as he knows England, write a drama of American life, in which such a humourist as Mr. J. T. Raymond could sustain an adequate part? The English playgoing public are growing sick of "Arrah-na-Pogues" and "Shaughrauns" and "Shan van Vogts" and "Cead mille failthes" and what not, with names in the Erse dialect. The success of such dramas in the States is easily comprehensible. They are so many political manifestations. They serve the Democratic "ticket." They gain the Irish vote. But of real American life we see nothing, or next to nothing, on the English stage. What splendid fun the versatile author of "Forbidden Fruit" would get out of an American boarding-house, a "down-town" free lunch saloon, a Wall-street gold-broker's office, a political caucus, a "lobbying" scene at Washington, a country school examination, an hotel "hop," and a German beer garden.

With the great Mozart-Beethoven Festival Concert, conducted by Herr Meyer Lutz, and concerning which, not being a musical critic, I must not say anything, has been the principal attraction of the week at the Alexandra Palace. There has been no falling off in the quantity or quality of the theatrical entertainments at Muswell Hill. In the theatre the popular National dances, with Mrs. Clara Fisher in the *danse Hongroise*, Mdlle. Palladino in the Spanish bolero, and the Misses Percival and Hudson in the Italian Tarantella keep their places in the programme. Equal favour is shown to the "Triumph of Summer," with its excellent ballet, and the agreeable vocalisation of Mr. Aynsley Cook in the song of "Winter," and the spirited singing and acting of Miss Nelly Power as "Sunbeam" and Miss Nelly Moon as "Spring."

The wonderful little "Puck," Miss Addie Blanche, and her sister, daughters of Mistress Cicely Nott, who recently charmed New Sadlers' Wells audiences in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," have been engaged, I hear—and I am glad to hear it—for the Christmas pantomime at Drury Lane.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

We have already referred to the proceedings of the past season, and brief mention of the two closing performances of last week will suffice. On the Friday Madame Albani sang with specially great effect as Mignon, the opera having been given with the omission of the third act. The occasion was for the benefit of the eminent artist just named; and the operatic performance was supplemented by a scene from "Norma," in which Madame Albani gave the scena "Casta Diva" with brilliant vocalisation. As mentioned last week, the benefit of Madame Adelina Patti took place on the Thursday, when the great prima donna appeared as Semiramide and gave the florid music of the part with splendour of voice and execution. On Saturday, the closing night, Madame Patti appeared, with similar effect, as Violetta in "La Traviata," besides having sung the solo passages in the National Anthem, with which the season closed.

To the list of first appearances should be added the name of Madame Verni, who produced a very favourable impression as Valentina in "Les Huguenots," but whose name disappeared from the announcements.

On Saturday afternoon the last Floral Hall concert was given, and included the fine singing of Madame Albani and Madame Sembrich, the former of whom was heard in the aria "Sovvenir de' miei prim' anni" (violin obbligato by Mr. Carrodus), and in Mendelssohn's Hymn, "Hear my Prayer"—Madame Sembrich having produced a great effect by her brilliant execution of the air "Martern aller Arten," from Mozart's "Die Entführung," the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah," and a vocal version of a mazurka of Chopin, accompanied on the pianoforte by herself. Other effective performances were contributed by artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The extra nights by which the subscription season has been supplemented are to terminate this (Saturday) evening.

Signor Boito's "Mefistofele" has continued to draw large audiences, and will doubtless prove attractive in many future repetitions. It was given on Tuesday for the sixth time.

On Monday the opera was "Rigoletto," in which Madame Gerster, as Gilda, sang finely; Signor Ravelli having produced a highly favourable impression by his performance as the Duke. Signor Galassi as Rigoletto, and Madame Trebelli as Maddalena, again contributed to the general effect.

"Carmen" was announced on Thursday, for the benefit of Madame Trebelli; Balfe's "Il Talismano" yesterday (Friday), for Madame Gerster's benefit; and "Mefistofele" for this (Saturday) evening, the benefit of Mr. Mapleson, and the closing night.

Of the two last performances, and of the season just ending, we must speak next week.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.

A performance was given here on Saturday afternoon, under the title of a "Mozart-Beethoven Concert," the programme of which was more representative of the latter than of the former composer. It opened with the "Twelfth Mass," a pleasing and masterly production, the authorship of which has been questioned; but the style of which, and the genius and power displayed in the work, seem to mark it as certainly being Mozart's. The mass was very well rendered by an efficient band and an excellent chorus, the solos having been well sung by Mdlle. Avigliana, Madame Mary Cummings, Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. Thurley Beale.

The Beethoven selection comprised the overture to "Fidelio" (that in E major), "Adelaida" (by Mr. McGuckin), "Ah! perfido" (Mdlle. Avigliana), "Creation's Hymn" (Madame Cummings), the air of Rocco, from "Fidelio" (Mr. Beale), and the "Hallelujah" chorus from "The Mount of Olives." M. Meyer Lutz conducted with skill and discretion, and Mr. D. Beardwell was an efficient organist.

The popular vocalist Madame Liebhart gave an evening concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening, when the programme included the names of several eminent artists in addition to her own.

Other excellent concerts of the week were those of Mr. George Magrath and Misses Hopekirk and Burvett (well-known pianists).

Promenade concerts are announced—again under the direction of Messrs. Gatti—to begin at Covent Garden Theatre on July 31. Mr. F. H. Cowen is appointed conductor, with Mr. A. Burnett as assistant conductor. The orchestra is to comprise one hundred instrumentalists, chiefly consisting of members of our opera bands. The list of engagements already includes the names of—Mrs. Osgood, Miss Anna Williams, Miss Annie Marriott, Miss Mary Davies, Madame Patey, Miss Orridge, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Frank Boyle, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, Mr. Maybrick, Mr. Arthur Oswald, and Signor Foli. The following instrumental soloists are named:—M. Musin (violin), and Mesdames Essipoff and Frickenhaus, Mdlle. Tinanoff, Miss Bessie Richards, and Mr. Charles Hallé (pianists). Five of Beethoven's later symphonies are to be given on alternate Mondays; Wednesdays are to be classical nights, and Friday evenings are to be devoted exclusively to English music.

Mr. Cowen is organising a series of Saturday orchestral concerts to take place on the evenings of Nov. 13 and 27, and Dec. 4 and 18, the performances to be conducted by himself, with a view to supplying high-class orchestral music in London during the winter, at popular prices. The prospectus states that the programmes "will include symphonies, concertos, &c., of the classical masters, and such works by modern composers as, by their excellence, may seem entitled to consideration. A special feature will be the production at each concert of at least one important work by an English composer, and while a due regard will in this branch be paid to established reputation, 'a name will not be considered a sine quâ non.' The instrumental selections at each concert will be varied by one or two vocal solos, to be contributed by eminent artists."

The competition for the Parepa-Rosa Gold Medal (for singing selected pieces) was held at the Royal Academy of Music last week. There were eight candidates, and the medal was awarded to Clara Samuell. The competition for the Heathcote Long Prize (purse of ten guineas, for playing a selected piece) also took place. There were twelve candidates, and the prize was awarded to Charles T. Conke. There were nine candidates for the Lucas Silver Medal for composing a given work, and the medal was awarded to A. G. Thomas.

The triennial meeting of the choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester will be held this year at Gloucester, beginning on Sept. 7. The order of the oratorios has been fixed—viz., First day, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" second, Mozart's "Requiem" and Spohr's "Last Judgment;" evening, Mendelssohn's "St. Paul;" Thursday, Leonardo Leo's "Dixit Dominus," Palestrina's "Stabat Mater," Holmes's "Christmas Day," and Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis;" Friday, Handel's "Messiah." There will be two secular concerts at the Shirehall on Tuesday and Thursday nights. At the first will be produced a new work by Mr. Parry, the text from "Prometheus Unbound." There will be an opening service on Tuesday, with a sermon by Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester, and a closing full service on Friday night with new "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" by Mr. Lloyd, organist of Gloucester Cathedral, and an anthem written by Dr. Stainer.

FRENCH NATIONAL REPUBLICAN FETE.

The French Republic has definitively established July 14, the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille in 1789, and of the "Feast of Federation" in 1790, to be henceforth the day of the grand National Festival, instead of Aug. 15, the birthday of Napoleon I., which was celebrated under the Empire. On Wednesday of last week, accordingly, there was a grand military parade at Longchamps, adjoining the Bois de Boulogne, before M. Grévy, President of the Republic, accompanied by M. Léon Say, President of the Senate, M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Freycinet, President of the Council of Ministers. These four gentlemen, the highest officers of State in the French Republic, occupied the centre of a grand pavilion, with the members of the Senate on one hand, and those of the Chamber on the other. The troops, having first saluted the President, were inspected by General Farre, Minister of War, accompanied by his staff and by the military attachés of the foreign Ambassadors. The President had then to distribute several hundred regimental flags and standards, which is the ceremonial represented in one of our Illustrations. Each of the regiments was represented by the officer in command, one captain, the ensign, one non-commissioned officer, one corporal or brigadier, and three privates. The colonel and ensign of each regiment mounted the stand. M. Grévy made a bow as an aide-de-camp handed the flag to the ensign, who handed it to the colonel. The colonel, after saluting the President, returned the flag to the ensign, and both then made way for the colonel and ensign of the next regiment. The flags and standards were ornamentally embroidered, and each bore the device of the regiment or the names of the battles in which it had distinguished itself. The ceremony did not occupy much more than half an hour, the guns of Mont Valérien firing meanwhile every half-minute, and the bands playing different airs. There was a march past of all the troops belonging to the Paris garrison, and all was over at three o'clock. The illuminations and display of fire-works in the evening, at different places in Paris, were as beautiful as was expected.

MM. Roll, George Becker, and Détaille have been commissioned by the French Government to paint pictures of the Distribution of the Republican Colours.

In the concluding lecture of the present course on "Art-History," given at the School of Art, South Kensington, Dr. Zerffi gave on Tuesday last some statistics with reference to the growth of the attendances at these lectures. Dr. Zerffi in 1869 began to lecture to an audience of *seven*. Since then he has delivered 446 lectures, attended on an average by seventy persons. This affords satisfactory proof of the gradual spread of the taste for the study of the Historical Development of Art.

On Tuesday the annual general meeting and midsummer election of the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, Surrey, was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. Mr. Henry Spicer, treasurer, presided. The Rev. Thomas W. Aveling, D.D., hon. secretary, read the annual report, from which it appeared that the financial and domestic year just closed had been one of continued and steady progress. The house was nearly full, the children were in health, not a death had occurred during the year, and school duties had been carried on without intermission.

Thunderstorms have recently prevailed over a large extent of the United Kingdom. Towards the close of last week storms and floods were especially destructive in the midland counties, and some fatal results are reported. Two persons were drowned at Northampton, one at Nuneaton, and one at Loughborough. A terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain, passed over Greenock and the rest of Scotland on Monday evening. The new post-office which is being erected at Greenock was struck by lightning, which carried away large portions of a massive cornice on two sides of the building.

The extraordinary will case of Lalor v. Jones was brought to a close on Monday in the Probate Division, Dublin, by a compromise. An eccentric old lady, named Mary Anne Joy, a spinster, residing at 43, Lower Mount-street, Dublin, made a will in favour of Captain Lalor, under which he became entitled to upwards of £40,000. Her next-of-kin, who were excluded from her bounty, disputed the will on the usual statutable grounds; and, after much litigation, a compromise was come to that Captain Lalor should pay the costs of the defendant and of the intervenients, and also pay the defendant (Mary Joy Jones) £1250, and the intervenients, eight in number, about £1000 each.

GRAND REVIEW BEFORE THE QUEEN IN WINDSOR PARK: CHA

K: CHARGE OF THE 5TH AND 7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE COURT.

The Queen, after reviewing the troops in Windsor Great Park last week, drove out from the castle in the evening and saw a portion of the infantry marching through the park on their way to Ascot; and the next morning her Majesty and the Princess visited the camp of the Household Cavalry in the Great Park, when the 2nd Life Guards, under Colonel Ewart, and the Royal Horse Guards, under Colonel Owen Williams, marched past the Queen. In the evening her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Wellington, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lord Rowton, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng. The following day the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, entertained at dinner Princess Christian, Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Earl of Listowel, General Sir Daniel Lysons, and Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy.

On Saturday Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Hackett (90th Light Infantry), who lost the sight of his eyes from a terrible wound received at the battle of Kambula, was presented to the Queen and Princess Beatrice. He was accompanied by his brother, Colonel J. B. Hackett, V.C. (late Royal Welsh Fusiliers), who was present at the interview.

Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein visited her Majesty during the day, and the Queen received at dinner Lady Abercromby, Lady Southampton, Earl Granville, General Sir Lintorn Simmons, Major-General Sir F. W. J. Fitzwygram, Major-General F. Peyton, Mr. J. F. Campbell, of Islay, and Captain Edwards. The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the quadrangle during and after dinner.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. J. St. John Blunt officiating. Prince and Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty and Lady Southampton, and the Dean of Windsor joined the Royal dinner party.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Windsor for the Isle of Wight on Monday. Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron Pawel von Rammingen visited her Majesty in the afternoon. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have also visited Princess Frederica at Osborne Cottage, and have driven out daily.

Her Majesty's ship Belleisle is the guardship in the roadstead.

Lady Southampton succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting; the Hon Frances Drummond has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting; Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy has succeeded Major-General L. Gardiner as Equerry in Waiting.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Duke of St. Alban's to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Nottinghamshire, vacant by the death of Lord Belper, and has appointed Charles Alban Buckler, Esq., to be Surrey Herald of Arms Extraordinary.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, after their return from the Queen's Review in Windsor Park, where the Prince, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry Brigade, was at the head of the three regiments during the Review, dined with the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn at their residence in Carlton-gardens. The next evening their Royal Highnesses were present at an amateur concert which was given in the Grosvenor Gallery (by permission of Sir Coutts Lindsay) in aid of the funds of the People's Entertainment Society.

The Princess laid the foundation-stone of the New Hospital for Women at Chelsea yesterday week. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by the Prince with Princess Victoria and Prince George of Wales. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to a ball given by Lord and Lady Edward Pelham Clinton in Grosvenor-place, at which the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. Dancing commenced immediately upon the arrival of the Prince and Princess, shortly after twelve o'clock, the Hungarian band performing.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with the Prince and Princess last Saturday at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their children and Prince Louis of Battenberg, went to a garden party given by Lady Holland at Holland House in the afternoon, and in the evening the Prince and Princess, with their sons, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

Princes Albert Victor and George, attended by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, left London on Monday for Spithead to join her Majesty's ship Bacchante, which sailed the next morning for Bantry Bay, whence she proceeds with the combined Channel and Reserve Squadrons on their evolutionary cruise to Vigo.

Princess Christian lunched with the Prince and Princess the same day. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Earl of Northbrook at the Admiralty.

The Prince and Princess went to Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening; after which the Prince was present at Sir Albert Sassoon's ball at Kensington-gore.

Their Royal Highnesses, as well as the other members of the Royal family, have been constant in their personal inquiries as to the state of the Duchess of Westminster.

The Prince has been elected president of the Yacht-Racing Association.

The Duke of Edinburgh has accepted the office of president of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by Prince Leopold, will leave Quebec on the 31st inst. in the Allan line Royal mail-steamer Polynesian for Europe. Her Royal Highness is in delicate health, consequent upon the accident which occurred last winter when going to the Senate Chamber at Ottawa to hold a reception.

The Duke of Connaught gave away the prizes on the annual speech day at the Surrey County School at Cranleigh on Wednesday. The Duchess accompanied him, and their Royal Highnesses were present at the luncheon. The Duke and Duchess have dined with Lady Molesworth.

The Duke of Cambridge presented new colours to the cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on the 16th inst. His Royal Highness also presided at the latest meeting of the Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund. The Duke dined with Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell on Monday evening, at their residence in Portman-square. His Royal Highness went to Aldershott on Tuesday, and was present at a sham fight by the army corps commanded by General Sir Daniel Lysons.

The Duchess of Teck, accompanied by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Burdett, and Miss Thesiger, yesterday week visited the National Training-School for Cookery, and inspected the method of teaching, and also lunched from the dishes which had been cooked in the school during the morning.

The Duke of Norfolk visited Norwich last week for the purpose of presiding at a meeting in St. Andrew's Hall on behalf of the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles. This being the first official visit of a Duke of Norfolk for more than a century to Norwich, the occasion was marked with especial éclat. At the meeting an address was presented, and subscriptions to the amount of £500 were announced, 200 guineas being contributed by the Duke. His Grace, with about 200 guests, was afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Mayor.

An attractive fête is to be held this (Saturday) afternoon at Kensington House in aid of the Atalanta fund. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck have signified their intention of being present.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Captain Edward H. Clough-Taylor, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, son of Mr. Clough-Taylor, of Kirkham Abbey, Yorkshire, was married to the Lady Elizabeth Campbell, second daughter of the Duke of Argyll, last Saturday, at St. Mary Abbott, Kensington. The bride on her arrival was received by her father and six bridesmaids — namely, the Ladies Mary and Constance Campbell, sisters of the bride; Miss and Miss Constance Clough-Taylor, sisters of the bridegroom; the Hon. Florence Milnes, second daughter of Lord Houghton; and the Hon. Antoinette de Saumarez, daughter of Lord and Lady de Saumarez. The bride's dress was of white duchesse satin, the front of which was covered with antique point de Flandre; and in her hair were sprays of natural orange-flowers, covered by a tulle veil. In addition to a necklace, a present from the Duke of Westminster, her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed in cream Indian muslin, trimmed with Languedoc lace, cream silk fichus, and bonnets to match. Captain G. Duncombe was best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Dean of Westminster, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, the Vicar, and the Rev. H. G. de Bunsen, Prebendary of Lichfield and Rector of Donington, the Duke of Argyll giving his daughter away. The wedding party afterwards assembled at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, to breakfast, the band of the 23rd Fusiliers being in attendance. The wedding presents were numerous, and included an Indian shawl from the Queen. The bride and bridegroom left for Manor Cottage, Lord Walter Campbell's residence near Staines, for their honeymoon. The bride's travelling-dress was of myrtle green velvet, trimmed with Lyons lace, with fichu and bonnet to correspond.

The marriage of the Marquis Francesco Nobili Vitelleschi with the Hon. Amy Augusta Frederica Annabella Cochrane-Baillie, second daughter of Lord and Lady Lamington, was celebrated on the 15th inst. at St. Peter's Italian Church, Hatton-garden. The Italian Ambassador and Countess Menabrea were present, among other distinguished guests. The bride, accompanied by her mother, was received by her father, who gave her away; and her bridesmaids were the Hon. Violet Cochrane-Baillie (her sister), Lady Edeline and Lady Leonore Sackville (daughters of the Earl and Countess Delawarr and nieces of the bride), and Miss Edith Drummond (cousin of the bride). The Marquis Nobili Vitelleschi was accompanied by Prince Teano. The marriage ceremony was solemnised by the Rev. Dr. Kirner, assisted by the Rev. William J. Whitmee. The bride wore a dress of white satin, draped with Brussels point and trimmed with a garniture of wreaths and bunches of orange-blossoms, and over a wreath of the same flowers, fastened to the hair by diamond ornaments, a tulle veil. The bridesmaids wore costumes of Madras muslin, trimmed with coffee Bretonne lace, and bonnets to match. Lord and Lady Lamington entertained the bridal party at breakfast in Belgrave-square, after which the Marquis and his bride left for Enderby Hall, Captain and Mrs. Cecil Drummond's seat in Leicestershire. The bride's presents were valuable, including gifts of plate from the servants, employés, and villagers on Lord Lamington's estate in Lanarkshire.

The marriage of Mr. Algernon Mills, second son of Sir Charles and Lady Louisa Mills, with Miss Dawson Damer, only daughter of Mr. Lionel and the Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer and granddaughter of General Lord Rokeby, was solemnised on Wednesday.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. Cecil Lister-Kaye, second son of the late Mr. Lister and the Lady Caroline Lister-Kaye, and only brother of Sir John Lister-Kaye, Bart., and the Lady Beatrice Pelham Clinton, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Newcastle; between Miss Egerton, only child of the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., and Lady Mary Egerton, and the Hon. Arnold Keppel, Scots Guards, eldest son of Viscount Bury, and grandson of the Earl of Albemarle; between the Hon. North de Coigney Dalrymple, of the Scots Guards, second son of the Earl of Stair, and Miss Marcia K. A. Liddell, youngest daughter of the Hon. Sir Adolphus F. O. Liddell; between Mr. Piers Egerton Warburton, M.P. for Mid-Cheshire, and the Hon. Antoinette de Saumarez, daughter of Lord and Lady de Saumarez; between Mr. Reginald Hargreaves, of Cuffnells, Lyndhurst, and Miss Alice Liddell, second daughter of the Dean of Christchurch.

ROYAL REVIEW AT WINDSOR.

Her Majesty the Queen reviewed eleven thousand of her finest troops in Windsor Great Park on Wednesday week. The ground they took up was, as usual, the wide greensward between the Long Walk and Queen Anne's Ride. The saluting-flag was at the east side of Queen Anne's Ride, a little north of Queen Victoria's "Review Oak," with barriers extending some distance to right and left. There was an inclosure of reserved places for the Royal Household, and one for the boys of Eton School. Many private carriages and spectators on foot were assembled.

The Queen came from the Castle, soon after five o'clock, with the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian, in a carriage drawn by four white ponies. It was followed by another carriage, with Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the two sons of the Prince of Wales. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian, in the uniform of Major-Generals, rode on horseback by the Queen's carriage. There was an escort of the 18th Hussars.

The whole of the troops were under the command of General Sir Daniel Lysons. The Cavalry Division was commanded by Major-General Sir F. W. Fitzwigram. The 1st Brigade, consisting of the 1st Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the 2nd Life Guards, the 5th Dragoon Guards, and the H Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, was commanded by Colonel J. Keith Fraser. The 2nd Brigade, composed of the 4th Hussars, the 5th Lancers, the 11th Hussars, the 7th Dragoon Guards, and the K Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, was commanded by Colonel R. Blundell.

The Corps Troops were the Dépôt Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Engineer Troops, the Army Service Corps, and the Army Hospital Corps.

The 1st Infantry Division was commanded by Major-General Peyton. Its 1st Brigade, under Colonel R. Gibbs, consisted of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, and the 42nd Highlanders. Its 2nd Brigade, under Colonel Macpherson, consisted of the 2nd Battalion 18th Foot, the 52nd Foot, and the 82nd Foot. The Divisional Troops were the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, the E Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, the B Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, the K Battery 12th Brigade Royal Artillery, and the 24th Company Royal Engineers.

The 2nd Infantry Division was commanded by Major-General Spurgin. Its 1st Brigade, under Major-General Cameron, consisted of the 75th Foot, the 95th Foot, and the 96th Foot. Its 2nd Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholl, was made up of the 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, the 45th Foot, and the 109th Foot. The Divisional Troops were the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, the L Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, the M Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, the H Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, and the 17th Company Royal Engineers.

The Prince of Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Troops, headed the Brigade of Household Cavalry in all its movements. His Royal Highness, who was in the full uniform of the Life Guards, and wore the star and ribbon of the Garter, was loudly cheered during the exercises. The Duke of Connaught, who also wore the star and ribbon of the Garter, rode at the head of the Rifle Brigade.

When her Majesty reached the ground all the troops were in their first formation for review. They were placed in two lines. The Queen, seated in her carriage, passed from right to left down the front line, and back left to right down the second line. When the Queen had thus inspected the whole of the troops, the march-past was at once carried out, the Royal equipage having drawn up at the saluting-flag. The troops having all marched past her Majesty, and saluted in passing, the infantry moved to the extreme end of the ground, while the Field Artillery drew up opposite the Queen, with the two Cavalry Brigades in rear of the Artillery. The Artillery then advanced at a trot, and performed the manœuvres of firing one round, but without actually firing. They moved off the ground, and made way for the two brigades of cavalry, which successively advanced and retired, exhibiting their sword exercise. The 5th Dragoon Guards and the 7th Dragoon Guards performed a charge in brilliant style, dashing close past the Queen's carrriage. This is the subject of the Illustration presented in our large Engraving.

The review was concluded by the infantry finally advancing and saluting her Majesty. The bands played the National Anthem as the Royal party left the ground, returning to Windsor Castle.

THE LATE MR. TOM TAYLOR.

The principal incidents in the busy and honourable career of this variously accomplished dramatist, journalist, and art-critic—a good scholar, able writer, and warm-hearted man—whose death we had the pain to record last week, have already appeared in our Obituary notice. In connection, therefore, with the portrait we now give, we need not dwell on well-known particulars. A few observations on Mr. Taylor as an art-critic, in which capacity he was so long connected with the *Times*, may be more acceptable; especially as we have seen little reference in the Press to the manner in which he discharged that function. To the difficult and responsible duties of this office (the manner of the performance of which furnishes one of the best tests both of a man's character and attainments) he brought qualifications seldom united; and it will be hard to supply his place. Through life he was, in the best sense, a student of art in all its forms. If he had not the special penetration of the expert, neither had he the narrowness and pedantry. His acquaintance with both ancient and modern masters was considerable; indeed, surprising, bearing in mind how largely his time was occupied in other pursuits. And his knowledge of art was vivified by a genuine love of, and familiarity with, Nature, of which many little touches in his critiques afford evidence. His mind was acutely observant of all things, and few prejudices or partialities restricted its receptivity. His dramatic instinct also helped him readily to interpret an artist's intention in a painted incident or story. In early life Tom Taylor acquired, we believe, sufficient practical knowledge of painting and modelling to enable him to avoid errors and misconceptions, by which some professional critics are misled—misconceptions which often form the airy basis of an elaborate gossamer web of thin-spun theory and fanciful distinctions. His taste, too, was seldom at fault; and it was remarkable for a catholicity, unhappily but seldom found among writers on art, and still more rarely to be met with among professional artists. But not less important than good taste was his solid common-sense; in other words, the wisdom that comes with experience to a rightly constituted mind—the perception of fitness, habitual moderation and breadth of view, a right estimate of the value of truth and beauty in common things—an attribute or union of attributes, the absence of which we find may not only neutralise, but pervert to mischief, the most splendid gifts of the poet or rhetorician. Thoroughly manly and independent in character, he was singularly free from crotchet or bias, narrowness or cliqueism; we need not add, therefore, that he had no sympathy with the "æsthetic" affectation and mawkish sentimentality of a section of art in our day. His sympathies inclined invariably to the good, loveable, and homely, and he was always among the first to appreciate merit in a modest guise. Above all, he had a stron gsense of justice and fair-play; and his views were temperately expressed, but with the use of words of weight and influence. His very last article on the Academy Exhibition contained a strong recommendation to diminish the number of works that each contributor should be allowed to send in, to afford room for some of those which annually suffer unmerited exclusion. And he was as incapable of inflicting pain for the sake of a witticism or conceit as he was of puffing the undeserving for his own social advancement.

His widow has acquired distinction as a musical composer, and the deceased has left a son who is a promising student of painting, in the department of animals and landscape.

Yesterday week the remains of the late Mr. Tom Taylor were interred in Brompton Cemetery, and were followed to the grave by many of the leading literary and dramatic celebrities with whom he had so long been associated.

An extensive Fine-Art Exhibition has been opened at York by Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, of the South Kensington Museum.

The steamer Dessouk, having on board the obelisk from Egypt, has arrived at New York.

Mr. George Dana White, of New York City, has won the Silver Medal of the Cobden Club for Political Economy in Yale College, Connecticut, U.S.

Two of the crew of the steamer Oswin were killed, and fourteen labourers and others sustained serious injuries, on Tuesday at Gibraltar, through the explosion of a donkey engine, employed in the work of unloading the vessel.

The executive committee of the Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund have determined to erect a standing statue in bronze in the open air, and to employ Mr. Boehm for the work. No site has yet been obtained, but it is desired to obtain, if possible, the unoccupied corner of Waterloo-place.

HOME NEWS.

An Industrial Exhibition was opened on Monday at Leicester by General Burnaby, M.P.

Mr. Baldwin Brown has been elected Professor of Fine Arts in Edinburgh University. The chair is a new one.

Mr. Thomas Fry, J.P., has been appointed City Treasurer in Dublin, in the place of the late Mr. Curtin.

The State apartments at Windsor Castle, were reopened on Thursday for public inspection, and will remain open on the usual days during the absence of the Queen.

Mrs. Gladstone on Monday distributed, in the Egyptain Hall of the Mansion House, Lady Peck's prizes to old and present scholars of the National Orphan Home.

Florence Marryat will begin a Reading Tour on Aug. 10, which will continue nightly to Dec. 15, and embrace visits to the principal watering-places and towns of England.

The Select Committee on the London Water Supply met on Tuesday to consider their report, but did not finish their labours, and will meet again on Tuesday next.

A new cricket-ground of eight acres, which has been leased by the Bradford Cricket Club and laid out at a cost of £4000, was opened on Tuesday by Alderman Holden, the Mayor.

A vacancy in the representation of Liverpool has been caused by the death of the Earl of Dalhousie, and the consequent succession of Lord Ramsay to the peerage.

Mr. Arthur Stanley Butler, B.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, has been elected to the Chair of Natural Philosophy, in the United College of St. Andrews, in room of Dr. Swan, resigned.

A verdict of £4500 damages was on Monday awarded at the Manchester Assizes, in an action brought against the Yorkshire Railway Company by Mrs. Hindle for the loss of her husband, a cotton manufacturer, of Blackburn.

A coal merchant has been fined twenty pounds, at the Hammersmith Police Court, for not providing a proper weighing machine when supplying a ton of coals to a customer. Three sacks were found to be eighty pounds short.

The *Medical Press* is glad to hear that the Secretary of State for War has sanctioned an additional allowance of four ounces to the three-quarters of a pound of flesh with bone that for a long time past has constituted the daily meat ration of the British lion, as represented by the infantry of the Line.

During the prevalence of a thick fog last Saturday evening the screw-steamer Centurion, and the ship Hydaspes, of 2093 tons, were in collision five miles off Dungeness, and the latter vessel was so severely injured that she sank in sixteen fathoms of water. The crew and passengers were saved.

Mr. Courtney, M.P., presided on the 15th inst. at the annual meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage. The report, which was adopted, urged that the efforts of the society should now be directed to remove the electoral disabilities of women as a part of the next Reform Bill.

Mr. G. F. H. Milne, owner of the fossil forest recently discovered at Oldham and pronounced by eminent geologists to be the only one of the kind in Great Britain, has offered to allow the Oldham Corporation to have care of it, and make a charge to visitors, the money to be applied towards a museum.

At the annual general meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, held at the hall of the society yesterday week, Mr. John Moxon Clabon, of 21, Great George-street, Westminster, was elected president, and Mr. Druce, of 10, Billiter-square, vice-president of the society for the ensuing year.

The supply of live stock from the United States and Canada was less last week than that of the preceding week, but the arrivals of fresh meat and pigs showed a slight increase on the previous week; the total being 1341 cattle, 1526 sheep, 5487 quarters of beef, 844 carcases of mutton, and 125 pigs.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, at their meeting yesterday week, adopted a recommendation of the General Purposes Committee that the application of the National Sunday League for permission to place a band in Finsbury Park on Sunday evenings during the summer months should be granted.

The Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., author of "Homes without Hands," &c., gave the third of the course of lectures on the "Seaside," at Dr. Chaning-Pearce's Geological Museum, Brixton-rise. The audience was large, and thoroughly enjoyed the lecturer's beautiful coloured sketches and graphic descriptions.

On Tuesday the new Townhall of Kingstown was formally opened by Lord Longford, in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, who was prevented from attending owing to the illness of a near relative. A grand déjeûner was given on the occasion, and in the evening a ball on a scale of unusual magnificence.

The First Division of the Court of Session at Edinburgh gave judgment on Tuesday in an action by the City of Glasgow Bank liquidators asking that their remuneration should be fixed. The Court spoke highly of the tact, energy, and skill the liquidators had displayed, and fixed their remuneration at £35,400.

Dr. J. H. Gladstone distributed on Monday, at the office of the School Board for London, Victoria Embankment, the certificates and prizes awarded to the successful candidates in the examination on the "Science made Easy" course of twenty illustrated lessons, given to teachers in Metropolitan Board Schools, by Mr. John A. Bower, on behalf of Mr. T. Twining.

Earl Fortescue presided last week at the annual meeting of the Charity Voting Reform Association, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. In moving the adoption of the report his Lordship dwelt at length upon the evils which the system of charity voting engendered, and warmly advocated the principles of the association.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week in July was 83,219, of whom 46,070 were in workhouses, and 36,924 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 797, of whom 582 were men, 170 women, and 45 children under sixteen.

A lofty obelisk, which is in course of erection on Tower-hill, Beaumaris, as a public memorial to the late Sir Richard Bulkeley, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, fell on Monday morning, a number of workmen having a very narrow escape. It stood in an exposed situation, and it is supposed that the recent heavy storms weakened its foundations.

At University College, London, the Hollier Scholarship for Hebrew, of £80 a year, has been awarded to Miss Ada Ballin, youngest daughter of Mr. Ballin, of 14, Tavistock-square. Miss Ballin, who is the first lady who has been successful in this examination, is the authoress of a Hebrew Grammar, which Messrs. C. Kegan, Paul, and Co., have just announced as in the press.

Earl Spencer and Mr. Mundella, M.P., opened the Central Schools at Sheffield on the 15th inst., in the presence of a large gathering, amongst whom were the Archbishop of York, Mr. Wortley, M.P., and a number of members of School Boards from a distance. The schools which, with the Board offices, have been erected at a cost of £50,000, will be devoted to the higher education of promising scholars draughted from the public elementary schools, and have in connection with them a number of scholarships. There is provision for the teaching of chemistry and cookery and for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, as well as for imparting technical education.

Messrs. Mayer and Co. have placed in the Burngreave-road Wesleyan Chapel, Sheffield, two magnificent stained-glass windows, consisting of a three-light east window and a five-light west window. They are in memory of the late Henry Fisher, of Norwood Grange, who was a prominent member of the Wesleyan body, and who left £700 for an organ, already put up, and £500 for the two windows just completed.

The grants made by the different City Companies in aid of technical education have given a great stimulus to work, and largely increasing numbers of students are presenting themselves for examination. The prize of £5 and a silver medal for technical telegraphy have this year been awarded to Mr. Sayers, of the Central Telegraph Department, Mr. Pink, of the same public office, obtaining the second award.

The newly elected Council of the Victoria University held its first sitting in Manchester on the 15th inst., and appointed six external examiners, including two pro-electors of Trinity College, Cambridge; one professor each of Oxford, the University College, London, and the Yorkshire College, Leeds. Professor Ward, of Owens College, was elected chairman of the General Board of Studies.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided last Saturday at a "drawing-room meeting" held at Cleveland House, Clapham Park, on behalf of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Little Girls, and in the course of his speech he appealed for funds to the extent of an additional thousand pounds per annum. The object aimed at in the "Homes" is to rescue girls form criminal influences. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., also spoke in support of the appeal made by the chairman.

A deputation from the Council of the Society of Arts waited on the Postmaster-General last Saturday to urge upon him the desirability of reducing the cost of inland telegrams. After going at great length into the financial statistics of his Department Mr. Fawcett said the question was one which could not be determined by himself, but must be considered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government generally.

With the object of promoting the comfort and sobriety of the British soldier in the establishment of a military coffee tavern in the garrison of Woolwich, the park of Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, at Old Charlton, was on Monday devoted to a tournament, in which the troops in garrison at Woolwich took part. The foundation-stone of a public hall in the village, to be erected by the Baronet, was laid by the young heir; and after a dinner to the tenantry from the Essex and Sussex estates the sports commenced.

Colonel Levett, the Conservative candidate for the representation of Lichfield, was on the 15th inst. returned by a majority of thirty-four votes over Sir John Swinburne, Liberal, in succession to Colonel Dyott, the unseated Conservative member. The election at Berwick-on-Tweed, last Monday, caused by Mr. Strutt's succession to the Belper peerage, ended by Captain Milne Home, the Conservative candidate, being returned by a majority of two over the Lord Advocate (Liberal).

Pursuant to a warrant of the Lords of the Treasury and her Majesty's Order in Council the annual "trial of the pyx" was held last week at Goldsmiths' Hall, where it has been conducted for very many years past. The trial this year was one of more than ordinary interest, as it not only marked a decade of the conduct of the trial under the new Coinage Act of 1870, but, as the Prime Warden of the Company pointed out in his speech at the banquet in the evening, it concluded ten years' work at the Mint as reorganized in that year.

At the Burlington Middle-class School for Girls, in Boyle-street, Regent-street, Mrs. W. H. Smith on Thursday, the 15th inst., distributed the prizes to the successful pupils, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of their parents and friends. The rewards which were given included a prize by the Bishop of London, another by the Rector of St. James's, several Scholarships from the bequest of the late Mr. Rickards, of Piccadilly, some prizes for needlework (which had been adjudged by Countess Spencer) and several additional ones for the special excellence of papers at the recent examination.

The gold medal of the British Medical Association will this year be awarded by the Committee of Council of the British Medical Association to William Farr, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., C.B., "as an expression of their high appreciation of his long, unwearied, and successful labours in behalf of statistical and sanitary science; as a recognition of the light he has thrown upon many physiological and pathological problems, and on account of the extraordinary services his work has rendered to the advancement of the health of the nation."

King's College Hospital was closed last Saturday evening, for the first time in its history, for the purpose of extensive repairs and a thorough cleansing and painting, arrangements having been made by the authorities for the removal of the patients to St. Thomas's, Middlesex, and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, while those who were deemed fit were removed to the Convalescent Home attached to King's College Hospital at Hemel Hempstead. The authorities hope to be able to reopen this institution on or about Sept. 20 next.

At the meeting of the Wesleyan Conference, in the City-road Chapel, on Tuesday, the Rev. Ebenezer Jenkins was elected President for the year, in succession to the Rev. B. Gregory. He received 281 votes; the Rev. C. Garret 54, the Rev. W. T. Radcliff 52, and the Rev. Thomas McCullagh 49. Mr. Jenkins has been much engaged in missionary work, and has since spent twelve years in circuit work, principally in London. We intend to give his portrait next week. The Rev. Marmaduke C. Osborn was elected secretary of the Conference by 319 votes, the Rev. R. N. Young receiving 22 votes.

A meeting of the Mansion House committee of the Rowland Hill Memorial Fund was held yesterday week, when it was stated that space would not permit of the erection of the statue to Sir Rowland Hill beneath the portico in front of the General Post-Office, and it was determined to ask the Commissioners of Sewers to allow it to be placed at the south-east corner of the Royal Exchange, facing Cornhill. Dean Stanley, Mr. Whitehead said, had consented to a memorial tablet being placed in Westminster Abbey, near the grave of the Post Office reformer.

The Clothworkers' Company have subscribed £105 to the fund being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of her Majesty's ship Atalanta; and Mr. Willing, the proprietor of the Alexandra Palace, has remitted the Lord Mayor a cheque for the same amount, as the proceeds of a recent fête there.—The Clothworkers' Company have voted £21 in aid of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, which is situate in the Waterloo-road.—Mr. S. S. Forster, the Head Master of the College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen at Worcester, states that the Clothworkers' Company has added to the scholarship endowment fund of the college the sum of 100 guineas a year, to provide for three scholarships of the annual value of 20, 30, and 50 guineas respectively. The endowment fund had previously reached £1000, which supported wo small scholarships.

In the presence of the Commander-in-Chief the Army Corps, numbering 10,000 men, 2300 horses, and eight batteries of artillery, divided into two opposing forces, had its first great sham fight at Aldershott on Tuesday, under the direction and superintendence of General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B. Major-General Cameron commanded the southern and Major-General Peyton the northern force. The fight lasted about three hours. For the first time in the history of mimic warfare, balloons were employed to reconnoitre the positions. The troops were under arms about five hours.

The directors of the Crystal Palace have decided to hold a series of technical exhibitions, and will begin them next year with one of wool and woollen manufactures. Everything relating to wool, from the fleece to the perfected cloth, will be shown, and visitors will be able to see the various processes of manufacture at work under the care of skilled artisans. Next year's exhibition will include all that relates to hair, fur, and feathers, and their many commercial applications. It is arranged that these exhibitions shall be under the management of Mr. P. L. Simmonds, who has for a long time been known in connection with such exhibitions at South Kensington.

A deputation, consisting of representatives of several important inland towns and of various Cattle Trade Associations, waited upon Earl Spencer, President of the Council, on Tuesday, to urge the strong objections entertained as to the restrictions which exist on foreign supplies of meat, particularly as to American cattle. Lord Spencer expressed his sympathy with the objects of the deputation, and promised to do all in his power to make the restrictions as light as possible, so that, whilst affording an absolute protection to the farmer, as much latitude as possible should be given for the introduction of foreign and dead meat into our markets.

Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, Colonel Dennis, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Agriculture, arrived at Liverpool on Monday by the Allan Mail-steamer Circassian. They were met by Sir A. T. Galt, High Commissioner for the Dominion, and in the afternoon the whole party proceeded to London, where for the next few weeks their address will be the Westminster Palace Hotel. It is understood that the chief object of the visit of these official representatives of the Canadian Government is to arrange the finances in connection with the completion of the Pacific Railway.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31.

SUNDAY, JULY 25.	
Ninth Sunday after Trinity. St. James the Elder, Apostle and Martyr. Morning Lessons: 1 Kings x. 1—25, or 2 Kings i. 1—16; Luke ix. 51—57. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xi. 1—15, or xi 16; or Jer. xxvi. 8—16; Matt. xiii. 1—24. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. M. Trotter, Rector of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. R. T. Davidson; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley. St. James's, noon, Rev. J. St. John Blunt. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. John Wordsworth. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. H. M. Villiers, Rector of Adisham. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Dean of Llandaff, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, JULY 26.	
Epsom and Ewell Society Archery meeting.	Nore Yacht Club Regatta.
TUESDAY, JULY 27.	
Horticultural Society, 1 p.m. Archæological Institute, annual meeting at Lincoln, the Bishop of Lincoln president, inaugural meeting, inspection of Lincoln Castle and the city; sectional meetings, 8.30 p.m. St. Michael's, Cornhill, 1.15 p.m., sermon by Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave, for Truro Cathedral. Rowing: York Regatta (two days).	Yachting Regattas: Royal Cornwal Yacht Club, Falmouth, Corinthian and London Sailing Clubs, &c. Royal Naval School, New-cross, distribution of prizes by the Earl of Northbrook, 12.30 p.m. Highland Society Agricultural Show, Kelso (four days). Gloucester Agricultural Society Show, Gloucester (three days). Goodwood Races begin.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.	
Moon's Last Quarter, 11.41 p.m. Archæological Institute at Lincoln, excursion to Gainsborough; conversazione, 9 p.m. Newsvenders' Benevolent Institution, festival, Willis's Rooms (the Earl of Dunraven in the chair). Pickering Poultry Show.	Grand National Archery Meeting, Shrewsbury (three days). Leicester Society Agricultural Show (two days). Cambridgeshire and Ely Agricultural Society Show (two days). Corinthian Yachting Club, sailing canoes.
THURSDAY, JULY 29.	
Goodwood Races: Cup day. Archæological Institute at Lincoln: annual meeting; inspection of the Cathedral; sectional meetings; reception by the Bishop, 8.30 p.m.	South Durham and North Yorkshire Horse and Dog Show, Darlington (two days). Yachting: Plymouth and Beaumaris Regattas.
FRIDAY, JULY 30.	
Archæological Institute at Lincoln: excursion to Grantham, Sleaford, Boston, and other places.	Yachting: Junior Thames, Erith, and Medway clubs. Rowing: Chester Regatta.
SATURDAY, JULY 31.	
Exhibition of Society of Painters in Water Colours closes. Archæological Institute at Lincoln, sectional meetings, excursion to Southwell, &c.; sectional meetings, 8.30 p.m.	Annual Boat-race on the Thames for Doggett's Coat and Badge. International Gun and Polo Club Meeting at Brighton. Yachting: Solent Yacht Club Regatta.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

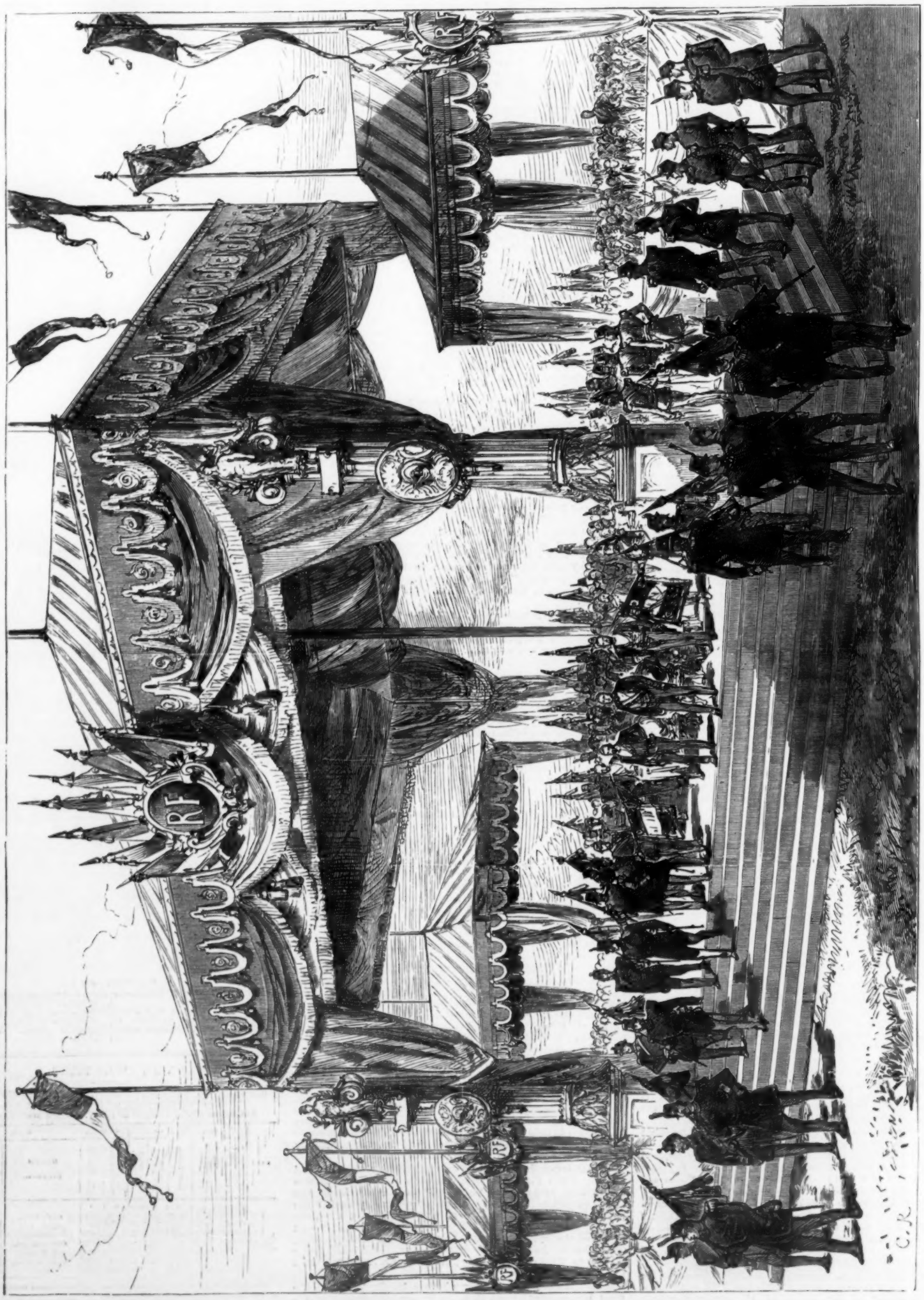
DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM. Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
July	11	30·077	59·7	54·6	·84	9	69·6	53·7	SSW. WSW.	179	0·005
	12	30·134	60·8	50·1	·70	9	63·8	55·0	WSW. SW.	178	0·005
	13	30·098	60·5	54·3	·81	7	67·8	55·3	S. SSW.	226	0·320
	14	30·001	62·5	56·9	·83	9	71·6	54·9	SSW. SE. NE.	160	0·400
	15	29·941	63·1	58·3	·85	6	77·3	59·2	NE. E. SSW.	131	0·000
	16	30·023	64·6	60·3	·87	6	74·1	54·9	SSW. N. NNE.	127	0·020
	17	29·871	63·1	58·5	·86	3	73·0	56·9	NNE.	115	0·175

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

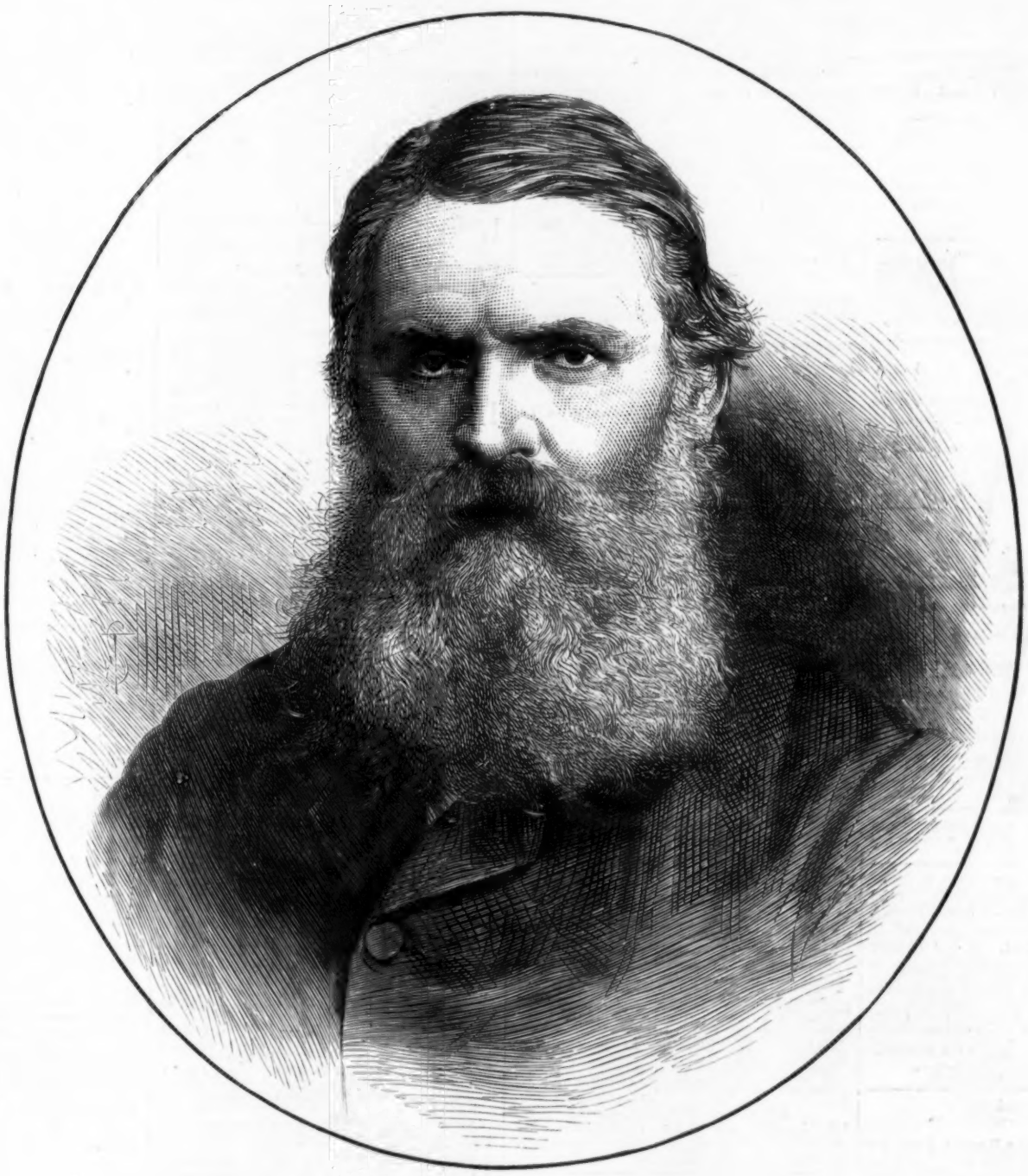
Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·080	30·159	30·114	30·036	29·902	30·049	30·015
Temperature of Air	61·2°	63·3°	63·2°	66·8°	61·8°	62·8°	69·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	58·1°	57·1°	57·8°	61·0°	60·5°	63·5°	59·1°
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	S.	SE.	ENE.	SW.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31.

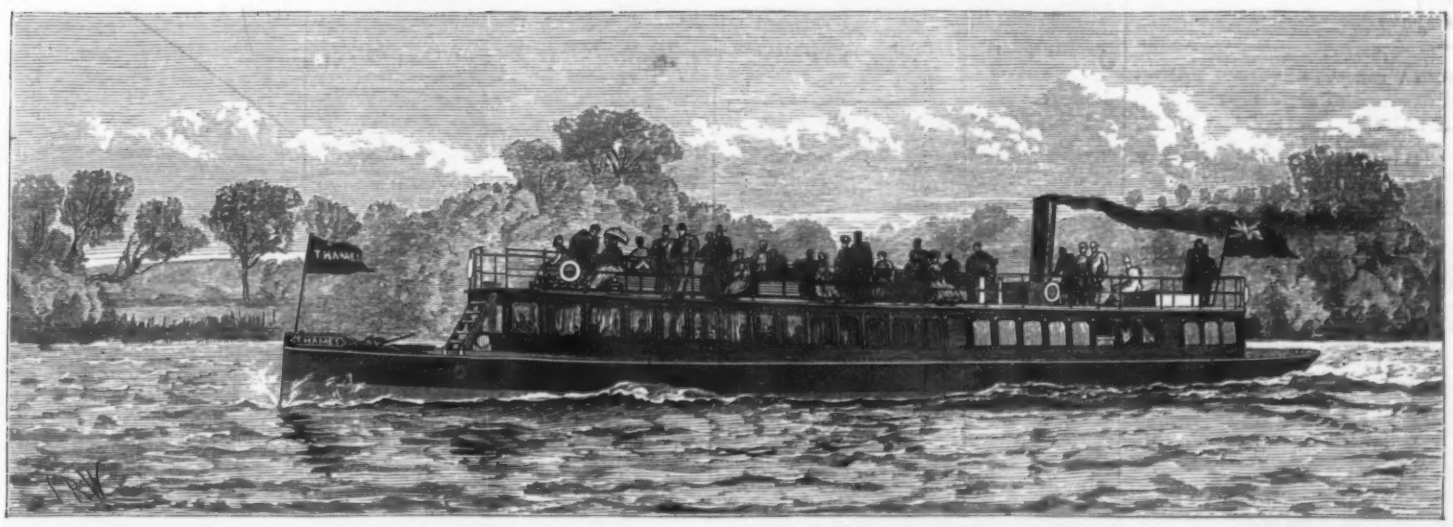
Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
4 8	4 30	4 50	5 10	5 30	5 48	6 10	6 30	6 50	7 10	7 35	8 2	8 25	9 10



THE FRENCH NATIONAL REPUBLICAN FÊTE OF JULY 14: PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO THE ARMY AT LONGCHAMPS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE LATE MR. TOM TAYLOR.—SEE PAGE 82.



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THE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1874, and the HONORARY MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FRANCE.
THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.
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PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
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"We, the undersigned, certify that, after having seen and most conscientiously examined the English Pianos at the Universal Exhibition of 1878, we find that the palm belongs to the Grand Pianos of the house of Brinsmead."
NICOLAS RUBINSTEIN,
D. MAGNUS,
Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSKI, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany.

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"I have pleasure in expressing my opinion that the Paris Exhibition Model Grand Pianofortes of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons are unsurpassed. The tone is deliciously sweet, sustained, and extraordinarily powerful; the touch responds to the faintest and to the most trying strains on it, and the workmanship is simply perfect. W. KUHE."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Illustrated London News."
"The French papers have been unanimous in their expressions of admiration of these splendid instruments. The grands especially have enchanted the Parisian professors and amateurs of music by their noble sonority, their enormous power, and the sympathetically voice-like quality of tone. The touch is so beautifully light, elastic, and certain, that many pianists of every nation, from the Abbé Liszt downwards, who have tried these instruments, have highly complimented the enterprising manufacturers on their success."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Daily Chronicle."
"In tone the instrument is exceedingly rich and sweet, and in touch the very perfection of lightness. Messrs. Brinsmead may certainly be congratulated upon their success."

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PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Morning Advertiser."
"The Legion of Honour. In addition to the other distinctions awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour."

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS'
PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS.
"Daily News."
"A new Pianoforte, recently manufactured by Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, claims notice, not only on account of its beauty and richness of tone, but specially for some ingenious mechanical novelties, the most important being the addition of a third pedal, by means of which the sound of any note or notes may be almost indefinitely prolonged at the will of the player. Thus bass notes may be sustained after being struck by the left hand, which may then be taken away, and, with the right hand, may execute the most brilliant staccato passages, thus giving almost the effect of four hands. The patent 'check-repeater action,' a speciality of Messrs. Brinsmead, enables the performer to command with ease the most rapid reiteration of the same note; the facility of the key movement in general being such that glissando passages can be executed with such perfect ease as to render them practicable with the lightest touch. The volume of tone is intensified by a peculiar construction of the sounding-board, another improvement being the system of bridging, by which the vibrations are increased and rendered sympathetic. The Pianoforte is capable of all degrees of delicacy and power, its massive structure rendering it less liable to get out of tune than usual; and the instrument is altogether calculated to extend the reputation of its makers."

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MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAJOR J. G. C. HAMILTON (S. LANARKSHIRE).

Son late Mr. Archibald J. Hamilton, Dalzell, Lanarkshire. Born 1829. Educated at Eton. Was Captain 2nd Life Guards. Is Major Glasgow Yeomanry. Married Lady Emily, daughter of Earl of Leven and Melville. Was M.P. for Falkirk, 1857, South Lanarkshire, 1868.

MR. J. A. BLAKE (WATERFORD COUNTY).

Born at Waterford, 1826. Was Commissioner of Fisheries in Ireland, 1869 to 1878. Was Mayor of Waterford three years, 1855 to 1857 inclusive, and M.P. for that city from 1857 to 1869. Married daughter of Mr. N. M. Power, M.P.

MR. DAVID AINSWORTH (W. CUMBERLAND).

Son of Mr. T. Ainsworth, Cleator, Whitehaven. Born 1842. Educated at University College School, London, at Manchester New College, and London University. Called to the Bar, 1870. Is a merchant and manufacturer. Married daughter of late Mr. H. M'Connell, of Cressbrook.

MR. J. ORRELL LEVER (GALWAY CITY).

Eldest son of late Mr. James Lever, merchant, Manchester. Born 1824. Much concerned in steam-shipping; sole lessee of Thames passenger steam-boats; was director of Atlantic mail-steamer line, Galway to New York. M.P. for Galway, 1859 to 1865.

MR. SYDNEY WOOLF (PONTEFRACT).

Son of Mr. Lewis Woolf, of London. Born 1837. Educated at University College, London, and at Frankfort. Is an earthenware manufacturer, at Knottingley, near Pontefract; chairman of Knottingley School Board. Married daughter of Mr. D. N. Carvalho.

MR. C. H. CROMPTON ROBERTS (DEAL).

Son of late Mr. C. Roberts, Clent, Worcestershire. Born 1832. Educated Cheltenham College. Married, in 1861, daughter of Mr. R. Crompton, of Breightnet, Lancashire, took the name of Crompton by Royal license. High Sheriff of Monmouthshire 1877.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR (GALWAY CITY).

Son of Mr. T. O'Connor, of Athlone. Born 1848. Educated at the Athlone Roman Catholic College, and at Queen's College, Galway, and is M.A. of Queen's University of Ireland. Is author of "The Life of Lord Beaconsfield," and is a journalist and political writer.

MR. W. C. BORLASE (EAST CORNWALL).

Second son of late Mr. S. Borlase, Castle Horneck, Penzance. Born 1848. Educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Oxford. Resides at Laregan, Penzance. Author of works on the antiquities of Cornwall, and of travels in Asia and America.

MR. A. BARNES (EAST DERBYSHIRE).

Younger son of late Mr. J. Gorell Barnes, of Ashgate, Chesterfield. Born 1823. Educated at Worksop. Is owner of the Grassmoor Collieries at Chesterfield. Is a magistrate for Derbyshire. Married a daughter of Mr. T. Wilson, of Liverpool.

FINE ARTS.

Whatever opinion may be formed of the success of Mr. Briggs's resolution in the House of Commons condemning the erection of a statue in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, it is impossible not to regret that the occasion for such a division should have arisen. It is now announced that, with the consent of her Majesty, the memorial, which it was proposed to erect in Westminster Abbey, is to be erected in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. It is satisfactory also to know that the memorial to the Prince of the British Army, which is to be erected on the south side of the Arsenal at Woolwich, has been subscribed for liberally. It is to cost £4000; and the hope may be expressed that the sculptor, Count Gleichen, will be as successful in recording the resolution with which the young Prince turned to face his savage foes as Mr. Birch has been in realising the heroism of Lieutenant Hamilton at Cabul.

Some changes are about to be made in the British Museum, due partly to the removal of the zoological department to South Kensington, and partly to the trustees coming into possession of a considerable sum of money accruing under the will of the late Mr. William White, of Bedford-square, which enables them to consider plans for adding to the museum building. Already the wooden sheds which have filled for many years the colonnades of the wings of the façade fronting Great Russell-street have been taken down and the sculptures they contained removed. Additions are to be made to the sculpture-galleries immediately to accommodate many Greek antiquities from the cellars and sheds. Later, a new building is to be erected on the south-east of the museum to receive the department of prints and drawings, which has long overgrown its accommodation, and was never properly housed so as to render its treasures duly available.

The National Competition drawings, &c., made in the Schools of the Department of Art are now on view in the South Galleries of the South Kensington Museum. The number of works sent in largely exceeded that of recent years, yet the standard in these comparatively elementary schools seems to be fairly sustained, particularly in the designs. The following are the winners of the gold medals:—George H. Elliott and Charles Stephenson, Bradford Grammar Schools, groups in water-colours; Amy Scott, Brighton, chalk drawing of figure from the antique; Francis Gibbons, Cirencester, design for a mosaic pavement; John W. Bradburn, Coalbrookdale, design for a ceiling suitable for a synagogue; Mary Joyce, Dover, design for pillow-lace handkerchief, collar, and cuffs; George Bathgate, Edinburgh, chalk drawing of figure from the antique; Edith Savile, Lambeth, chalk drawing of figure from the life (for two); F. W. Herrington, St. Martin's, chalk drawing of figure from the life (for two); Alfred W. Bowcher, model of figure from life; James J. Shannon, oil painting of heads from life (three); and Evangeline Stirling, model of head from life, all three South Kensington; William Kitson, Westminster (Royal Architectural Museum), modelled design to fill a given space.

Our American cousins are turning their ingenuity to the *dolce* as well as the *utile*, to the ornamental as well as the useful. Mr. Willing, the well-known advertising agent, of 353, Strand, has sent us a complete set of the artistic and multiform "steel-plate cards," produced by Messrs. John A. Lowell and Co., of Boston, U.S., and they well deserve introduction to our readers. These decorated cards may be used for an endless variety of purposes, as programme, *menu*, engagement, table and visiting cards, if you will, and as elegant media for advertisements. The designs—which include views, figures, a few humorous subjects, animals, flowers, and foliage in endless variety, and conventional ornament in several styles, including motives and surprises happily adapted from the Japanese—are, considering their modest purposes, excellently engraved, and in many conceivable circumstances would afford valuable little pretexts for and aids to conversation.

Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho-square, have published a photographic portrait of Mr. Gladstone, by their carbon process, about two thirds lifesize. It is a good likeness, and the touching of the negatives by hand for this "enlargement" is not carried to obvious excess, as is often the case.

Arrangements are being made by the Royal Scottish Academy for opening an exhibition illustrative of Scottish art in connection with the meeting in Edinburgh of the Social Science Congress in October next. It is expected that about 180 pictures by deceased artists will be obtained on loan. Living painters of standing will also be invited to contribute.

A summer exhibition of oil and water-colour painting, art needlework, &c., executed by members of the "National Artistic Union" is now open free at the Berners Gallery, 64, Berners-street.

Messrs. Dowdeswell, of Chancery-lane, are preparing an exhibition of the works of Mrs. Allingham, which will be held during October and November next at their new gallery, two doors from the Grosvenor Gallery, in Bond-street.

The second South London Free Exhibition of Fine Art, in connection with the Working Men's College and Free Library and Reading-Room, 143, Upper Kennington-lane, is now open. Many distinguished artists and owners are among the contributors, and such an exhibition must be especially welcome and beneficial in the poor and crowded neighbourhood of Lambeth, the whole, indeed, of South London being destitute of any museum or art gallery. Other works on loan will be thankfully received, and money donations are, the secretary states, desirable.

Many of our readers will remember the works in various exhibitions of Mr. J. T. Lucas, an artist of peculiar quaint humour, but whose dryness of manner diminished his pecuniary success. Mr. Lucas having, we regret to hear, been suddenly attacked by a malady which must shortly prove fatal, and a wife and seven children being dependent on his exertions, a committee of artists and others are raising a fund towards the future support of this afflicted family. Already many works of art have been promised by artists, headed by the President of the Academy; and other like contributions or subscriptions in money will be received by the treasurer, Mr. P. R. Morris, A.R.A., 33, St. John's-wood-road.

The recent change, ill advised as the result would seem to prove, in the management and character of the Crystal Palace Picture Gallery having led to the supercession of Mr. Wass, the director of the exhibitions there during the last twenty-two years, a committee of artists and others have been formed to present him with a testimonial in recognition of his long services and the benefit of the gallery while under his charge to many young and deserving exhibitors. Subscriptions may be sent to any member of the committee, or to the Upper Norwood Branch of the London and County Bank.

We regret to record the death, aged fifty-one, of Mr. J. C. Moore, an artist who made his mark both in landscape, chiefly from sketches made in Italy, and more recently in portraiture, both in water-colours and oil. His water-colour portraits of children will be missed at the Dudley Gallery.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arbuthnot, Robert Keith, to be Vicar of St. James's, Ratcliff.
Briggs, Francis William; Vicar of St. Matthias, Bethnal-green.
Burder, Frederick Gouldsmith; Perpetual Curate of Lee Brockhurst.
Burgess, William John; Rector of Stretton Sugwas.
Davis, William Smith; Rector of Steeple Gidding.
De Putron, Godfrey Pierre; Rector of Telscombe and Vicar of Piddinghoe.
De Soyres, John; Chaplain, Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.
Drought, Walter John; Chaplain, Chantilly.
Edmundson, George; Vicar of Northolt.
Glover, Edward; Vicar of Denham.
Goodacre, Alfred Randolph; Minister of St. Mark's Church, Camberwell.
Golightly, Joseph; Vicar of Shilbottle.
Gough, Edward J.; Vicar of Christ Church, Wolverhampton.
Grey, J.; Rural Dean of Houghton-le-Spring.
Guise, J.; Vicar of Lea, near Ross.
Hanbury, John Capel; Rector of Little Bromley.
Heanley, Robert Marshall; Rector of Wainfleet All Saints'.
Hillyard, Walter; Perpetual Curate of Worleston.
Ivens, Coleman; Vicar of Carnaby-with-Fraisthorpe.
Jelf, George E.; Vicar of Saffron Walden; Canon of Rochester.
Jenner, Stephen; Vicar of Beaksborn.
Johnson, H. Frank; Rector of Chelmsford.
Kinch, Arthur Edoe; Vicar of Bozeat-cum-Strixton.
Latter, Arthur Simon; Vicar of North Mimms; Chaplain, Coblentz.
Long, Frederick Charles; Vicar of Tibshelf.
Myers, Jerusalem Gedaliah; Chaplain, Bengal.
Prosser, William; Vicar of St. Luke's, Bilston.
Sanctuary, C.; Vicar of Christ Church, West Fordington, Dorchester.
Sargent, Henry John; Rector of East Wittering.
Scott, William Edward; Rector of Hawthorn.
Seeley, Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. Philip the Evangelist, Camberwell.
Sharpin, William George; Chaplain Christ Church, Pau, France.
Skene, George William Charles; Rector of Barthomley.
Smith, Charles J. E.; Vicar of Bromham-with-Oakley.
Smith, Hely Hutchinson Augustus; Vicar of Market Rasen.
Waterfield, Henry Brooke; Vicar of St. Eval's.
Yate, C. A.; Honorary Canon in Peterborough Cathedral.—*Guardian.*

The *Manx Sun* says it is in contemplation by certain persons shortly to present as a gift a portion of land in Douglas as a site for a cathedral for the Isle of Man.

The Duchess of Connaught has promised to lay the foundation-stone of the new church in the North Camp district of Farnborough next Monday, at half-past one o'clock.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Liverpool consecrated the Church of England portion of a new cemetery of fifty-four acres at the north end of Liverpool, purchased at the expense of the ratepayers of the township of Everton.

St. Nicholas Church, Newbury, was crowded last Sunday, on the occasion of the annual flower service. At the close the flowers were packed in large hampers and forwarded by train to metropolitan hospitals. The offertory was devoted to the maintenance of the Newbury Cot in the East London Hospital.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Winchester delivered at St. Helier's the prizes to the successful candidates in the diocesan examinations for religious knowledge. His Lordship congratulated Jersey on the very successful results, which he thought, perhaps, was in some measure to be attributed to the Norman descent of the islanders, which made them quicker witted than the Saxon race.

Mrs. Fraser, the wife of the Bishop of Manchester, on Saturday last, laid the foundation-stone of a new church in Greenheys, Manchester, which is to be dedicated to St. Clement, and will cost, inclusive of the site, about £10,000. Towards this sum the trustees of the licensed place of worship, St. Clement's, Lever-street, who sold their property for £15,000, have contributed £8000.

A clergy seaside home was opened in Margate on Tuesday. It will afford accommodation for four clergymen and their wives and children, who will live rent free. The total cost is £1300, and of this sum £1020 have been received. A committee has been appointed, and the Rev. H. Woods Tindale is the hon. secretary. Donors of £25 will be able to invite hard-worked and badly-paid clergymen to this establishment.

The annual report of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the year 1879 states that the gifts by benefactions have again exceeded in value the grants made by the Board. The revenue account shows a total income for the year of £158,669, against which the charges of management amounted to £7875, interest and dividends payable to benefices, £114,148, and other expenditure brought up the total to £135,696. A balance of £20,973 was carried to the Royal Bounty Fund account, and £2000 was added to the reserve fund. The income of the Bounty Fund account was £51,953 and the expenditure £25,430, of which £24,800 was for grants to meet benefactions. The balance remaining at the end of the year was £26,523.

A Court of Assistants of the Sons of the Clergy was held last Saturday at the Corporation-house, 2, Bloomsbury-place. The chair was taken by Archdeacon Jennings, the senior treasurer, in the unavoidable absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the president. The court considered applications, nearly one hundred in number, from clergymen or members of their families, for assistance. The grants awarded to the clergy on their own behalf amounted to £275, to clergymen for their children's education at school or college to £585, and to the widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen to £230—in all £1090. The society's income depends on subscriptions and benefactions. The long-standing agricultural depression has seriously affected the rents from the corporation estates, while the continued stagnation of trade has told unfavourably upon the subscriptions and benefactions.—The Archbishop of Canterbury gave his annual dinner in the evening at Lambeth Palace to the stewards of the festival of the Sons of the Clergy.

The Lord Mayor has, at the request of the Lord Lieutenant and the principal inhabitants of Cornwall, of the Bishop of Truro, and other persons of influence, opened a fund at the Mansion House to aid the erection of the new cathedral at Truro, and he appeals to the bankers and merchants of the City of London and the public generally for subscriptions. For want of a cathedral for this new see the work there begun is distinctly impeded. The fabric will cost £100,000 to £120,000; above £40,000 has been raised, and Cornwall by herself can do no more.—The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, chairman of the Truro Cathedral Committee, thinks it should be known that the £40,000 at present contributed towards the erection of the cathedral represents but a small portion of the total amount provided by voluntary liberality for the requirements of the diocese. During the last three or four years £110,000 has been collected, mostly within the limits of the old diocese.—A gentleman, who has already subscribed liberally to the St. Alban's Cathedral Fund, is willing to give another donation of £500 if three or four others will give a like sum, and afterwards a further donation of £500 on the same conditions.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its last monthly meeting for the present session (to be resumed in November) on the 15th inst, at 7, Whitehall—the Earl of Powis in the chair.

Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., Building new churches at Balham, St. John, Surrey, £200; Northampton, St. Michael, £350; and South Westoe, near South Shields, £250; rebuilding the churches at Halstead, near Sevenoaks, £25; York, St. Lawrence, £200; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Caldmore, St. Michael, near Walsall, £30; Mounton, near Chepstow, £20; Plaistow, St. Mary, near Bromley, Kent, £40; Sancreed, St. Creed, near Penzance, £40; Seaborough, near Crewkerne, £15; and Timsbury, St. Andrew, near Romsey, Hants, £10. Under urgent circumstances, the following grants formerly voted were increased—towards building the church at Upper Holloway, St. Peter, Middlesex, from £125 to £150; and towards reseating and restoring the churches at Worms-hill, near Sittingbourne, from £35 to £40; Thurning, St. James, near Oundle, from £40 to £60; and Haverfordwest, St. Thomas, from £30 to £50. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at Pensarn, in the parish of Abergele, £20; Higher Stoke, in the parish of Stoke Damerel, Devon, £15; Holloway, St. John, £30; and Portsea (Walton-road), Hants, £40. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for Minehead church, Somerset.

A deputation was received from the Free and Open Church Association, consisting of Earl Nelson and eight members of the council, to bring under the notice of the society the way in which the condition respecting the number of free seats in the churches to which grants have been made is frequently disregarded. The committee promised that in all cases in which their attention was called to the matter they would take steps with a view to securing a proper observance of the stipulations agreed to.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CENTENARIES.

The Boston Sunday School Centenary was celebrated in Boston last week, concluding on the 15th inst. with a scholars' demonstration, when eleven schools, numbering 2400 scholars, assembled in the market place, sang two special hymns, and, headed by the borough band, proceeded to the People's Park, and spent the evening in various amusements

A Sunday School Centenary Demonstration took place last Saturday in Peel Park, when a choir of 35,000 teachers and scholars from the Nonconformist schools sang a number of hymns and anthems to an audience of 50,000 persons.

In connection with the Brighton centre of the Sunday School Union, proceedings in celebration of the Centenary began on Sunday, when addresses by the delegates were delivered at several of the Nonconformist churches. Sir Charles Reed, M.P., presided on Monday evening at a public meeting of several thousand people at Brighton Dome in connection with the Sunday School Centenary celebrations at that centre. He spoke at some length on these schools, as did Dr. R. F. Burns, of Nova Scotia; Herr Brockelmann, from Germany; Pasteur Paul Cook, of Paris, and other delegates. On Tuesday there were further conferences and meetings; and on Wednesday a great demonstration of the Sunday schools of the district was held.

Fully 10,000 children took part in a grand demonstration at Barnsley on Monday in commemoration of the centenary of Sunday schools. Afterwards a monster open-air gathering was held in Church Field, attended by over 20,000 persons, under the presidency of the Mayor. In the evening a large meeting was held in the Public Hall.

Special services in connection with the Sunday-school centenary movement began at Nottingham on Monday, when a meeting of welcome was held in the Castle Museum, two conferences in the Mechanics' Hall, and a large demonstration in the evening. The Hon. Judge Darforth and Mr. de Lorme, of the United States, were amongst the delegates at the last.

In conclusion of a series of services and meetings connected with the centenary, a meeting of the past attendants at Church of England Sunday schools and parents was held at the Guildhall, Cambridge, on Monday evening, and was addressed by the Ven. Archdeacon Emery and other clergymen.

On Sunday the celebration of the Sunday School Centenary was brought to a close at Radcliffe-on-Trent, by the presentation to every boy and girl in the Church Sunday School (215 in number) of a beautifully bound reference Bible, with maps.

On Tuesday evening the "Lines" was the scene of an enormous gathering of the teachers and scholars connected with the various Nonconformist Sunday-schools of Chatham and Rochester, to celebrate the centenary. A variety of musical pieces were sung by the several thousand voices, after which a number of speeches were delivered.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following is a complete list of pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1880, and charged upon the Civil List:—

Mrs. Sarah Vargas, £25, in consideration of the long and meritorious services of her late husband, Mr. Peter Vargas, superintendent of the Parliamentary messengers under the Secretary to the Treasury.

Miss Sarah Sophia Vargas, £25; Miss Clara Vargas, £25; Miss Louisa Emily Vargas, £25; Miss Rosa Vargas, £25; Miss Henrietta Vargas, £25, in consideration of the long and meritorious services of their father, the late Mr. Peter Vargas, superindendent of the Parliamentary messengers under the Secretary to the Treasury.

Miss Mary Ann Sydney Turner, £75, in consideration of the services rendered by her father, the late Very Rev. Sydney Turner, as inspector of reformatories and industrial schools.

Miss Millicent Flora Louisa MacLeay, £100, in consideration of the services rendered to art by her father, the late Mr. Kenneth MacLeay, a life visitor of the Royal Scottish Academy.

Mr. Richard Henry Hengist Horne, £50, in addition to the pension of £50, granted in 1874, in recognition of his contributions to literature.

Mrs. Marian Hepworth Dixon, £100, in consideration of the literary services of her late husband, Mr. William Hepworth Dixon.

Mr. Walter Hood Fitch, £100, in recognition of his long and valuable services towards the advancement of botanical science.

Mr. William Thomas Best, £100, in consideration of his services to music.

Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, £150, in recognition of his literary services.

Dr. Henry Dunbar, £80, in consideration of his services to classical literature.

Miss Georgina Jackson, £40, in consideration of her philological researches.

Lady Goss, £70, in consideration of the services rendered to music by her husband, the late Sir John Goss.

Mrs. Anne Jane Sampson and Miss Julia Goss, £60 (jointly) in similar consideration of the services of their father, the late Sir John Goss.

Mrs. Broun, £75, in consideration of the services rendered to science by her husband, the late Mr. J. A. Broun, F.R.S.

Lady Fothergill-Cooke, £50, in consideration of the services of her husband, the late Sir W. Fothergill-Cooke, in connection with the introduction of the telegraphic system into this country.

The Rev. J. A. Spurgeon, of Croydon, brother to Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, has become entitled to a legacy amounting to about £15,000, bequeathed to him by a member of his former congregation at Notting-hill.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have presented an address to their Chairman, the Duke of Manchester, on the occasion of his approaching departure on a visit to Australia and New Zealand, expressing their warm appreciation of the services he had so long rendered in promoting the important objects for which the institute was founded.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

Sir Augustus Paget, her Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of the Quirinal, left Rome on Sunday afternoon for England.

Replying to questions in yesterday week's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Cairoli, the Premier, stated that complete accord existed among the representatives of the Powers at the Conference, and added his belief that Turkey would accept the unanimous decision of the Powers. In conclusion, he said that Italy would know how to guard her own rights and interests. The Chamber rose on Saturday for the summer vacation.

The bill for the abolition of the grist tax came on for discussion last Monday in the Senate. The report on the measure drawn up by Signor Sarracco was well received.

Cardinal Nina, notwithstanding the urgent representations of the Pope, insists upon being relieved of his post of Pontifical Secretary of State.

BELGIUM.

The long-talked-of fêtes in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the declaration of Belgian independence began on Sunday, and the rejoicing was general, the entire city presenting a brilliant appearance. The visitors from the provinces were very numerous. A leading event in the celebration of the Jubilee was a military procession, which took place before the King and the Royal family. The weather was magnificent, and the entire population devoted itself afterwards to outdoor amusements. On Monday the banquet given on the occasion by the Brussels Press to the foreign Press, numerously represented there, took place in the Gothic hall of the Hôtel de Ville. The guests were received in the Cabinet of the burgomaster and in the adjoining hall by M. Guillery, President of the Chamber of Representatives, and in his younger days a journalist, and the other members of the committee of reception. Many of the principal journals of Europe were represented. The table of honour was reserved for M. Guillery, the president, and the principal editors of the journals represented. On Wednesday the King inaugurated the statue of his father at Laeken, the Queen, the Royal family, and all the Court attending in state.

An International Congress of Commerce and Industry will be held in Brussels in September (from the 6th to the 11th), in connection with the celebration of this anniversary. The King is patron of the congress, and M. Sainctelette, Minister of Public Works, is its honorary president.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived at Gastein on Monday and was received by the authorities. The population welcomed his Majesty with great marks of respect and cordiality.

Prince Günther of Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, in consequence of suffering from an affection of the sight, has abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Prince Charles, who has assumed the government of the Principality.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Last Saturday the Emperor formally opened the Trade Exhibition of Lower Austria, in the Rotunda, Vienna.

On Sunday Vienna celebrated, for the third time in this decenium, the inauguration of the Austrian Rifle Association. The Corporation and people united in giving it the character of a popular festival. The whole town was in holiday attire; the Ringstrasse was lined with over fifty tribunes, each holding several hundred spectators, and the houses were profusely decorated with multi-coloured bunting, evergreens and flags. At an early hour in the morning the whole population turned out to welcome the bands of foreign and native volunteers, a large number of riflemen from the provinces and abroad having arrived at Vienna to take part in the shooting competitions. Among them are several Italians, who were very cordially received, and warmly acknowledged the welcome afforded them.

The Leda, a new steamer, was launched at the arsenal in Trieste on the 10th inst. for the Austrian Lloyd service. Three other steamers—the Daphne, Helios, and Selene—are being built at the arsenal for the same company. When they are completed, the steam fleet of the company will include seventy-six vessels.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has written a farewell letter to Admiral Lessovski, the commander of the fleet in the China Seas, in which he expresses a hope that the Admiral will have occasion to distinguish himself in the Pacific.

M. Markoff, chief Procurator of the Senate, has been appointed Assistant Minister of Education.

Intelligence published by the *Invalide Russe* states that twelve Cossacks, escorting a doctor from Bami to Bendessen, were attacked by 300 Tekké Turcomans, whom they resisted for eight hours. They were then relieved by a company of infantry. The doctor and two Cossacks were killed and five wounded. The Tekkés are said to have lost thirteen men and many wounded. On receiving the report the Emperor conferred military decorations on all the surviving Cossacks.

Two twin gun-boats, the Groza and Booria, were launched last Saturday from the Admiralty Dockyard, St. Petersburg. They are built on the composite system, and measure 118 feet between the perpendiculars and 29 feet in breadth. Each is armed with one 11-inch rifled pivot gun and two 4-pounders.

TURKEY.

Count Hatzfeld, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, has presented the Collective Note by which the Powers notify to the Porte the decisions of the Berlin Conference.

M. Tissot, the French Ambassador to the Porte, was received in audience by the Sultan on Tuesday. He expressed the desire of the President to draw closer the bonds of friendship which unite Turkey and France.

Mr. Goschen has called the attention of the Porte to the bad impression created generally by the appointment of the new War Minister, whose nomination the British Ambassador considers to have been the immediate cause of the recent hostilities between the Albanians and the Montenegrins.

According to a despatch issued by the Porte, the Montenegrins attacked the Albanians at Vranja on the 12th, and were defeated after a fight of two hours, with a loss of one officer and twelve men. The Albanian loss was two killed and three wounded.

GREECE.

It is announced from Athens that Greece has accepted the decision of the Berlin Conference, and has addressed a Note to that effect to the Powers, at the same time paying a tribute to the spirit of justice by which they have been guided.

There have been three days' festivities at Athens. The ancient monuments, the surrounding hills, and the city have been illuminated, and enthusiastic demonstrations made before the legations of the six Powers whose Plenipotentiaries attended the Conference. Hundreds of telegrams have been received expressing the universal joy and gratitude of all classes of the people.

EGYPT.

Sir Rivers Wilson and M. de Treskow, the German member of the International Committee of Liquidation, have left Egypt. The Law of Liquidation was signed by the Khedive last Saturday. The Khedive has conferred decorations on the English and French Comptrollers-General, and also on Major Baring and the members of the International Committee of Liquidation.

SOUTH AFRICA.

It was announced in the House of Assembly at Cape Town on the 15th inst. that the Government would withdraw their bill relating to the extension of the railway system in South Africa, on account of the opposition it had encountered. Mr. Merriman has introduced a motion expressing want of confidence in the Government on account of this withdrawal.

Letsea, the Basuto chief, had sent his guns to the magistrate charged to receive surrendered arms, but they were stopped on the way and seized by his sons.

A detachment of Cape Rifles, 200 strong, has been ordered to march rapidly into Basutoland, the residency at Maseru being threatened by the hostile natives.

INDIA.

According to advices received by the Viceroy from Candahar, the infantry of the Wali Shere Ali mutinied on the 14th inst., seized the guns, and went off towards Zamindawar. General Burrow's force crossed the river Halmund in pursuit, and an engagement took place, the mutineers being defeated and dispersed. The guns and baggage were recovered. The Viceroy subsequently telegraphed to the India Office that the loss and discomfiture of the Candahar mutineers was greater than was at first reported. The majority have dispersed to their homes, owing to want of supplies. The *Times* correspondent at Cabul says that the general desire of the country, if appearances may be trusted, is for rest; and for the moment it looks as if the Ameership of Abdur Rahman would be accepted—at least until the English army is out of the way. The Calcutta correspondent of the same journal says that the latest news from Afghanistan seems to point to an early evacuation of Cabal.

It is announced from Simla that Abdul Rahman has gone to Charikar in compliance with the express wishes of the British Government. Afzul Khan has again been sent on a mission to his camp with letters.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* gives some particulars of the bursting of the great embankment in Scinde known as the Kusmore Bund. This embankment extends from the town of Kusmore to the mouths of the Bejari Canal, a distance of about forty miles. It was constructed to protect a large tract of country from floods, like those which in 1874 injured about eighty villages and threatened Jacobabad. The bund burst two years ago at the end next the Indus, and the flood carried away several miles of the Indus Valley Railway. This year the breach is at the other end, and will, therefore, be more easily repaired.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne on Monday states that by the late elections the Government have been placed in a minority of sixteen in the Legislative Assembly. The supporters of Mr. Service in the new Parliament will number thirty-five, while his opponents will command fifty-one votes.

The King of Denmark, the King of the Hellenes, and the King of Sweden met on Sunday at Helsingborg.

The Palace of Ocha, near Burgos, has been bought by the French Jesuits for 121,000f.

An election riot has occurred in Brazil, twenty persons being killed by the military and many others wounded.

The Quebec Legislative Assembly has passed a bill incorporating a company to pierce a tunnel under the St. Lawrence.

The Statthalter or Viceroy of Moravia, Herr Kallina von Urbanow, died suddenly on the 10th inst. of a paralytic seizure, in his sixtieth year.

An official telegram has been received in Madrid stating that an earthquake has occurred at Manilla, which has done great damage and caused some loss of life.

Troops have been sent by the Governor of Bagdad against the Arab tribe who attacked the British steamer Kalifah, and the guilty parties have been arrested.

St. Petersburg journals announce that a Russian nobleman lost a few days ago at Macao, at the Yacht Club in that city, the enormous sum of eight millions of francs (£320,000).

The War Office has decided that the Zulu War medal shall be of the same design as that issued for the Kaffir War, with clasps to mark the phases of the campaign.

A St. Petersburg Correspondent telegraphs that one vessel of the Volunteer fleet has returned from China to the Russian capital with a cargo of the new season's tea, and her consort is expected shortly.

The New York papers received by the last mail recount a boat accident on the Prassue river, when a lady five times swam out to the middle of the stream, returning each time with a drowning friend. The accident occurred at night.

General Sir J. Bisset, C.B., K.C.M.G., has left England for Natal with twenty young gentlemen, whom he will teach and train in colonial life, and, as far as possible, in farming occupations, on his estates at the mouth of the Umzimkulu river, Natal, for one year.

News has been received at Philippopolis that Madame Scobeleff, mother of General Scobeleff, while on her way to the hospitals at Tschirpan, was assassinated by a Russian captain in the Bulgarian service, assisted by four Montenegrins. An aide-de-camp and a lady by whom Madame Scobeleff was accompanied were both severely wounded. When on the point of being arrested by the Bulgarian militia the principal assassin blew out his brains with a revolver.

George Ripley, LL.D., died at New York on the 4th inst., in his seventy-eighth year. He was the originator and chief promoter of the Brook Farm experiment, in which he was associated with Hawthorne, Emerson, Alcott, Thoreau, and Margaret Fuller. Dr. Ripley put all his property into the enterprise, and withdrew in 1846 almost penniless. For the last thirty years of his life he was literary editor of the *Tribune*. In 1853 he undertook, with Charles A. Dana, the editorship of Appleton's "New American Cyclopedia," in sixteen volumes. In conjunction with Bayard Taylor, he prepared in 1854 a "Handbook of Literature and the Fine Arts."

The medals, prizes, and certificates gained by the students of the Charing-cross Hospital Medical School during the summer session of 1879 and the winter session of 1879-80 were distributed on the 14th inst. by Lord Watson. Amongst the chief awards were the Llewellyn Scholarship, £25 check and certificate, to Mr. Charles Rout; the Golding Scholarship, £15 check and certificate, to Mr. W. B. C. Treasure; the Governors' clinical gold medal and certificate, to Mr. C. W. G. Burrows; the Pereira prize, £5 check, to Mr. Lyster; and the senior Anatomy silver medal to Mr. D. L. Jones. At the close of the distribution Lord Watson spoke of the enormous strides which were being made in the science of medicine.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Languor maintains its rule in the Chamber of Peers. There has been a sumptuous array of empty benches. No burning question has called for the personal attendance of the Earl of Beaconsfield. The Marquis of Salisbury is still away, seeking health with vigour near the City whence he claimed to have brought "Peace with Honour." It may be that other noble Lords belonging to the Opposition have been privately girding up their loins, and generally going into training to do battle against the Government measure for granting compensation to evicted Irish tenants. If so, the recent quiet may but be accepted as the calm which precedes the storm.

Lord Selborne, the Earl of Breadalbane, and the Earl of Cork, as Royal Commissioners, earned compassion on Monday for robing themselves in scarlet and assuming cumbrous headgear in the sweltering heat of a July afternoon, in order to honour the ceremony of signifying the Royal Assent to a variety of Bills. Earl Granville then satisfied Lord Stanley of Alderley that the Foreign Office had done no injustice to Mr. Finn, the late Consul at Jerusalem; and the noble Earl secured the second reading of the Taxes Management Bill, which is simply a measure of consolidation.

Less than an hour did their Lordships sit on Tuesday. The Foreign Secretary blandly explained to Lord Brabourne that there was nothing unusual in the acceptance by German officers of service under the Sublime Porte. The Scotch and Irish Census Bills were read the second time; and, regardless of the expense, certain figure-full Irish returns were moved for by the Earl of Rosse, Lord Emly, and the Duke of Abercorn, and promised by the Government.

COMMONS.

The growing talkativeness of members of the Lower House led Mr. Biddell on Tuesday to make the practical suggestion that the speeches of all, save Ministers and ex-Ministers, should not exceed ten minutes in delivery. Though the Prime Minister drily replied that the Government could not sanction the recommendation, Mr. Gladstone elicited approving cheers when he intimated that the obstacles thrown in the way, not of free discussion, but of transacting business, might call for the serious attention of the House. Meantime, much valuable time has been saved by the adoption of Mr. Joseph Cowen's apt suggestion that it should be sufficient for members to answer to the numbers of their questions in lieu of reading their manifold queries.

The animated debate on the Prince Imperial monument relieved the monotony of the eternal Irish discussion on the 16th inst. Warm from the previous evening's demonstration in St. James's Hall, Mr. Briggs may have been excused, perhaps, for remaining on stilts, so to speak, whilst he solicited hon. members to declare

> That, in the opinion of this House, the erection in Westminster Abbey of a statue to the memory of the late Prince Imperial would be inconsistent with the national character of the edifice, opposed to the general sentiment of the English people, and calculated to impair the good feeling which happily exists between this country and the Government of France.

The disposition to receive the ornate sentences of the hon. member for Blackburn with mirth culminated when Mr. Briggs loftily asked why, if it was necessary to erect a statue in Westminster Abbey, one could not be erected to some "great and glorious Englishman?" A waggish shout of "Briggs, Briggs!" came in reply, amid much laughter. Mr. Beresford-Hope restored the House to seriousness by proposing an amendment to the same effect as Mr. Briggs's motion, but ending at the word "edifice." Mr. Gladstone substantiated Mr. J. D. Hutchinson's statement that Dean Stanley disclaimed Courtly pressure in the matter; and the Prime Minister was in favour of leaving the affair in the hands of the Dean, the House having no right to interfere with his prerogative. Nevertheless, the House declined, by 162 to 147 votes, to go into Committee of Supply; and, upon Mr. Briggs's acceptance of Mr. Beresford-Hope's amendment, that was adopted by 171 to 116 votes. The Cabinet Ministers did not take part in this last division; and time was frittered away for the rest of the sitting in a vain endeavour by the irrepressible Sir Drummond Wolff to persuade the Speaker to declare Ministers guilty of disorder in not voting.

In Committee on the Irish Eviction Compensation Bill, the contest has been as hot as it was in the early stages of the measure. Mr. Forster has frequently taken up fresh ground with the view of reconciling opposition, while keeping to the principle of the bill. But each change of position has found Mr. Gibson, the late Attorney-General for Ireland, presumably armed with a brief from irreconcilable landlords, smiting the Ministry hip and thigh. Mr. Parnell's attitude, too, has been ungratefully hostile. Whig antagonism to the measure has led to the retirement of Lord Listowel as well as Lord Lansdowne from subordinate posts in the Government. Still, in the face of these discouraging acts, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster persevered, and long after midnight on Monday succeeded in getting the bill through Committee. Whether a clause might not reasonably be added to compensate the overworked officers of the House of Commons for protracted disturbance of their rest during the hours usually devoted to "nature's sweet restorer" may be deserving the consideration of Mr. Parnell and his followers.

The Speaker on Monday had the unpleasant duty of reading to the House the decisions of the Judges unseating the members for Chester and the Wigton Burghs. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Dodson, whom the Judges quite exculpated from any complicity in the illegal acts which rendered his seat void. As for Lord Randolph Churchill, the one problem suggested to his Lordship by the "lamentable result of the Chester petition" is—what will become of the Vaccination Bill?

Mr. Gladstone had little difficulty on Tuesday in proving that Mr. Hubbard's proposal to remove the inequalities of the Income Tax was impracticable; and the right hon. gentleman as easily afforded Lord George Hamilton abundant reasons why, in view of the abolition of the malt tax, it was in accordance with the principles of sound finance to put the extra penny on the Income Tax to cover the deficit. Throughout the Prime Minister's clear speech there ran a light and pleasant vein of irony. Sir Stafford Northcote, as Leader of the Opposition, was bound to cast a few perfunctory doubts on the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone's financial propositions; but the House went into Committee by a majority of 194—217 to 23—and the clauses abolishing the malt tax and imposing licenses on brewers and publicans were agreed to, after amendments had been negatived by considerable majorities. On Wednesday further progress was made, and Colonel Barne extracted from Mr. Gladstone a promise that private brewers should not be knocked up in the middle of the night by excisemen anxious to inspect their books.

The show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Carlisle terminated yesterday week. During the week 91,000 persons paid for admission to the ground.

LAWN TENNIS.—SEE

NNIS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Coloured Supplement.

VIEWS ON THE SCOTTISH BORDER.

The famous ancient Castles and Abbeys of Tweedside and Teviotdale, some of which are depicted in our Coloured Illustrations, have witnessed in less peaceful times such acts of violent outrage as characterised the history of Border warfare between the English and Scottish nations; and the romantic narrative poems of Sir Walter Scott contain many allusions to these places, and to the persons and events with which they are associated.

Nidpath Castle, a mile from the town of Peebles, in a deep and narrow glen through which the Tweed flows down from the moors where it has its source, was the stronghold of the Frasers, one of whom fought beside Sir William Wallace against Edward I. It passed by marriage to the Hays, of Yester, ancestors of the Marquis of Tweeddale. In the seventeenth century it was the last place south of the Forth that held out for King Charles II. It afterwards belonged to the Duke of Queensberry, and latterly to the Earl of Wemyss. The castle was formerly surrounded by fine trees, which the Duke of Queensberry wantonly or avariciously cut down. He is therefore reproached in Wordsworth's sonnet, "Degenerate Douglas! Oh, the unworthy Lord!"

Norham Castle, on the south or English bank of the Tweed, six miles above Berwick, is mentioned in the opening lines of "Marmion," so that it can never be forgotten—

> Day set on Norham's castled steep,
> And Tweed's fair river, broad and deep,
> And Cheviot's mountains lone.

It was the residence of King Edward I. when he came to be umpire of the dispute between Bruce and Baliol concerning the Scottish Royal succession; and it was repeatedly taken and recaptured by the forces of the two hostile nations during the Border wars of two hundred years and more.

The noble Abbeys founded by the Scottish King David I., in the twelfth century, at Melrose, Kelso, and Jedburgh, and rebuilt or completed at a later date with great beauty and magnificence, were ferociously destroyed by English invaders in the reigns of our Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

Jedburgh, situated on a tributary stream of the Teviot, amidst the richest and loveliest rural scenery, is a pleasant little Border town, halfway between Kelso and Hawick. The Abbey is partly of Norman, sometimes called Saxon, and partly of early Gothic architecture. It was a canonry of Augustine friars, who came from Beauvais, in France, at the invitation of King David. The estates attached to it now belong to the Marquis of Lothian, and the north transept of the ancient church is a burial-place for his family. Much injury was done to the Abbey in the sieges of Jedburgh by different English armies, but more by wilful mischief at the time of the Reformation.

As for Melrose Abbey, which is on the banks of the Tweed, very near Abbotsford, it is most intimately associated with Sir Walter Scott's life and poetry. No work of his, in verse or in prose, is more thoroughly characteristic of his peculiar tone of sentiment than the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." This poem contains the celebrated description of Melrose Abbey by moonlight, and the incident of the monk of St. Mary's aisle conducting William of Deloraine to visit the grave of the mighty wizard, Michael Scott. The admired remains of this superb Gothic edifice afford probably the finest specimen of decorative architectural sculpture in Great Britain. Its date is the second quarter of the fourteenth century; as the earlier building had been destroyed by the English in 1322, when they retreated from Scotland after their successive defeats, and Robert Bruce then ordered the Abbey to be rebuilt. Its tombs were despoiled by Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Brian Layton in their raid of 1545, for which they were signally chastised at the battle of Ancrum Moor; but the Earl of Hertford, when he invaded Scotland soon afterwards, completely destroyed Melrose Abbey.

Kelso, a thriving little town, the birthplace of James Thomson, close to Floors Castle, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, was once the residence of Scottish Royalty; the Castle of Roxburgh, of which but little remains, being within two miles, near the junction of the Tweed with the Teviot. Kelso Abbey, founded in 1128, for a convent of Benedictine monks, was a stately Norman building, but suffered partial demolition from English hands, when international hatred of long standing combined with the stupid rage of new religious fanaticism, and with the vindictive spite of the Tudors against the Stuarts, to deface the sacred monuments of Scotland, as well as to ravage the fields and homes of her people. The public crimes of that age were enormous; but one of the foulest chapters in its history is the treatment of Scotland by England during the minority of Mary Stuart.

LAWN TENNIS: CHAMPION MATCH.

This popular and fashionable game, which is readily organised in small family parties, or at social visits wherever there is a good-sized piece of open turf, the players being from two to eight in number, ladies and gentlemen together if they please, seems likely to hold its place in public favour. It is capital exercise for the hand, the foot, and the eye, and soon becomes exciting to the spectators as well as to the active performers. Our larger Engraving represents the three-handed variety of lawn tennis; but we will briefly describe the method and rules of the ordinary game. The lawn tennis court should, by the most recent authentic regulations, form a parallelogram 78 ft. long and 27 ft. wide, divided across the middle by a net 3 ft. high, and further intersected by the longitudinal line, marking the right and the left courts at each end, and also by the transverse lines which complete the delimitation of these courts. The ball is "served" by one of the two opposed players, from the base line alternately of the right and the left court at his end; and it must be sent so as to drop within the court diagonally opposite, where the "striker-out," with his racket, will endeavour to retain it when it has once touched and risen from the ground; but it must be struck so as to place it fairly in the server's court whence it came. At the end of the first game, the "server" and the "striker-out" have to change places, and so on alternately through the "set." The failure of one player to keep up the due return of the ball, in play, or sending it into the wrong place, is reckoned for his antagonist as the winning of a stroke. After the winning of three strokes by each side, which is called "deuce," they play for the advantage of the game; and the winner of six games has made a "set." We shall not presume to explain the meaning of the term "love;" if young ladies don't know by this time, they had better ask Mamma. In the three-handed playing of lawn tennis, as shown in our Illustration, the ball is served by one player, and is received by the two others, being sent into each of their courts in turn.

Our second Illustration of Lawn Tennis shows the conclusion, on Thursday last week, of the match for the Championship played on the All-England ground at Wimbledon, close to the railway station there. It had been preceded by several days' playing of the competitors for the All-Comers' prizes, beginning the week before last. There were about sixty entries at the commencement, but the players rapidly overcame and cast out one another, till only eight remained on the Monday of last week; and these were reduced that day to four—namely, Messrs. O. E. Woodhouse, the Hon. G. Montgomerie, Mr. H. F. Lawford, and Mr. M. G. Butterworth. On Tuesday, in the fifth round of playing, Mr. Montgomerie was beaten by Mr. Woodhouse, and Mr. Butterworth by Mr. Lawford. On Wednesday, in the final round of the All-Comers' play, Mr. Woodhouse, who belongs to the West Middlesex Club, yielded after a brave struggle to Mr. Lawford, who is of the All-England Club, and who won "by three sets to love," taking the gold prize. But the All-Comers' victor was bound next day to enter the lists with the holder of the silver challenge cup presented by the *Field* newspaper, and won last year by Mr. J. T. Hartley. This contest for the championship, as it is considered, took place on the Thursday afternoon, in the presence of about thirteen hundred spectators, notwithstanding the half-crown admission fee, and it was a very pretty sight. Mr. Hartley surpassed himself, winning ten games consecutively, and finally defeating Mr. Lawford by three sets to one. The scoring was made known all over the ground by means of a telegraph which Mr. Ayres had constructed for that purpose.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The National Rifle Association's Meeting at Wimbledon, welcomed by Society for the sake of the pleasant Cottage parties of the noble president, hailed by Volunteer marksmen for the valuable prizes offered for the encouragement of sharp-shooting, and acceptable to the general public for the opportunities it provides for an agreeable holiday amid the township of white tents on a breezy common, has yielded relaxation to every class during the past fortnight. Last Sunday the attendance at the Camp was enormous. In the morning the Rev. James Fleming improved the occasion by delivering a seasonable sermon to the Volunteers under the bell-tent; and towards evening thousands of visitors strolled round the various encampments. Great preparations are being made to receive with befitting loyalty their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales this (Saturday) afternoon, when the Princess will bring the twenty-first Wimbledon meeting of the National Rifle Association to a close with the presentation of prizes to the winners.

The chief guerdon of the meeting, the Queen's Prize, was won on Tuesday by a Scotsman. Corporal Scott, 4th Cheshire, made so fine a score in the first stage—102 out of a possible 105—that it was anticipated by many the Silver Medallist of the year would prove triumphant in the final stage. But it was not to be. The second stage of the Queen's Prize competition is shot with the Government Martini-Henry rifle at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, seven shots at each range, the competition being restricted to the sixty making the best scores in the first stage, the prize being £250 in money, the gift of her Majesty the Queen, the winner taking also the gold medal and the gold badge of the National Rifle Association. The shooting at the first range of 800 was very even, with the exception that the three men making the highest scores in the first stage were left hopelessly behind. At the conclusion of the shooting at the second range of 900 yards Private Kelman, of the 1st Ross, led with 53, being closely followed by Colour-Sergeant Brooking of the 22nd Middlesex, with 52, while Private Hargreaves, of the 46th Lancashire, and Private Ferguson, of the 1st Argyll, came next with 46 each. As these were the only men who continued to make good scores at the 1000 yards, the interest of the spectators was soon centred in their shooting. Brooking made three inners, a miss, an outer, a centre, and wound up with a miss, making a total score of 70. Hargreaves raised his score to 72, making two bull's-eyes, two inners, two magpies, and an outer. Ferguson followed with three bull's-eyes, one inner, and three magpies, making a total score of 74. Kelman, who had already made 72, with his last shot scored an inner, unfortunately, upon the wrong target, and thus lost the Blue Ribbon of the year by inadvertence. Her Majesty the Queen's Prize of £250, therefore, was won by Private Ferguson, with a score nine short of that made by Corporal Taylor, of the 47th Lancashire, last year, who carried off the prize with a score of 83 points. Directly the result of the contest was known, Ferguson was loudly cheered, and, being mounted on the shoulders of the London Scottish, was carried off in triumph to have his trigger tested and his score verified. The necessary formalities having been complied with, Ferguson was declared by Earl Stanhope to be the winner of her Majesty's Prize for the year 1880, and the Gold Badge of the Association was fastened on his arm by Countess Stanhope amid loud cheers. He was then again mounted on the shoulders of his brother volunteers, and, preceded by the band of the Victorias, he was carried to the London Scottish Camp. The victor's score is subjoined:—

QUEEN'S PRIZE.—Second Stage.
Gold Medal, Gold Badge, and £250.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1000 Yds.	Total.
Private Ferguson, 1st Argyll ...	25 ...	21 ...	28 ...	74

Resuming now the record from where we left off last week, the results of the other completed competitions of mark have to be given. The second great match of the meeting—that for the St. George's Vase and prizes—took place yesterday week. The competition is shot at 500 yards, with the Snider rifle, the number of shots being seven. The chief prize is the St. George's Challenge Vase, held for the year by the battalion of which the winner is a member, the winner himself receiving as his absolute property the Dragon Cup, value £50, a gold and enamel St. George's Cross, and £30 in money. The following were the principal scores made in the competition:—

ST. GEORGE'S VASE.
1.—Vase, Dragon Cup, Gold Jewel, and £30.
Corporal King, 3d Wilts ... ... 35 Points.
2.—Silver Jewel, Salver value £10, and £25.
Private Duncan, 15th Middlesex ... ... 35 „

In shooting off the ties for the third place in the St. George's Vase on Saturday, Private Whitelaw, of the 1st Lanark, won the Bronze Cross and Cup, value £5, and £20 in money.

The principal event on Saturday were the contest between the Lords and Commons, and the competitions which decided the winners of the China Cup and the trophy presented by the Belgian *éclaireurs*. The Lords and Commons' match was won by the representatives of the Lower House by five points, the Parliamentary shots and their scores being as follows:—

LORDS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Lord Lovat	43 ...	40
Earl Ferrers	29 ...	22
Lord Cloncurry ...	49 ...	47
Earl Waldegrave ...	47 ...	47
Viscount Massereene	43 ...	43
Viscount Bury ...	38 ...	35
	249	234
Grand Total ...	483	

COMMONS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Col. A. P. Vivian ...	46 ...	39
Capt. F. Monckton ...	46 ...	40
Col. E. Marjoribanks	46 ...	46
Colonel Walrond ...	47 ...	47
Col. Loyd-Lindsay ...	42 ...	20
Sir H. Fletcher ...	35 ...	34
	262	226
Grand Total ...	488	

For the China Challenge Cup, presented by the volunteers of China for annual competition at Wimbledon by the home volunteers, twenty-seven county teams entered. The Cup was won by Lanarkshire, with a score of 409 points. Renfrew came second with 405 points, and Devon third with 394 points. The Prince of Wales's Prize of £100 and badge was won by Captain Hall, 22nd Foot, with a score of 93, made at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with the Snider. Corporal Bretherick, the bronze medallist of North Yorkshire, made a score of 94, but was disqualified for light pull of trigger. The Belgian Challenge Cup for volley firing, given by the Chasseurs Eclaireurs of Brussels, and the Belgians who visited Wimbledon in 1876, and £75 in money added by the National Rifle Association, restricted to efficient volunteers, was won by the 3rd Lanark squad with a score of 159; the second prize of £20 going to the 1st Berks, whose score was 153, the third prize of £15 to the 1st Derby with a score of 145, and the £10 prize to the 2nd Middlesex with a score of 142. The score of 35 by Major Pearse for the Snider Association Cup was beaten almost at the last moment of the competition by Corporal Taylor, of the 1st Stirling (shooting for Mrs. Henry), who, after making a full score, put on three more bull's-eyes as his tie shots, and defeated the Queen's Prize winner of 1875.

The most important of the competitions decided last Monday was that of the first stage of the Albert, open to all comers, and shot with any rifles at 600 and 900 yards, fifteen shots being allowed at the first and ten at the second range. In this competition the American team were very successful, the first prize of £20 being won by Mr. Scott with an aggregate of 118 points, the third being won by Mr. Farrow with 116 points, and the fourth being gained by Captain Jackson with a score of 115. The second prize was taken by Captain Bertram, late of the 41st Foot. A number of contests which had been going on for several days were concluded. Among these was the Snider aggregate, which was won by Lieutenant Mitchell, 1st Cumberland; the Martini aggregate, by Private Bennie, 1st Linlithgow. The Halford Prize, for bull's-eyes only, taken by Captain Fenton, 77th Foot. The Henry was gained by Major Burt, 1st Warwickshire; the Curtis and Harvey, by Private Humphry, Cambridge University. For the Secretary of State for War's Prize, Sergeant Gratwicke, 1st Exeter, and Private Humphry, Cambridge University, each scored 34 points, and took prizes of £7 10s. each. The Armourers' Company Prizes of £9 fell to Lieutenant Edge, 2nd Notts, and Private Chignell, 36th Middlesex. The Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence Prizes of £7 10s. were won by Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Gilder, 18th Middlesex, and Sergeant Kirk, 1st East Yorkshire; and the Pavilion Prize of £10 by Lieutenant M'Kerrell, 15th Middlesex.

Sir Garnet Wolseley visited the Camp on Tuesday, and inspected the Canadian team, whom he addressed and congratulated on the soldierly qualities of the Canadian Militia, two battalions of which he commanded some years ago in an expedition from Toronto to Fort Garry. Colonel Williams acknowledged the visit on behalf of the team. Among the first to step forward and congratulate the winner of the Queen's Prize also was Sir Garnet Wolseley. On Tuesday, among the leading competitions decided was that for the Public Schools Veterans' Trophy. Eton again won this prize, scoring 186 against Marlborough's 177, Charterhouse, 167; Rugby, 155; Harrow, 152; Cheltenham, 152; Winchester, 117; Clifton, 102; Whitgift, 73; Dulwich, 64. The first stage of the Army and Navy Challenge Cup and Prizes saw S. M. Johnson, R.E., winner of £10, with a score of 64. The Snider Wimbledon Cup, competed for by winners of first prizes or of money prizes of £20, was won by Captain Scobie, of the 1st Renfrew, with a score of 36. Lieutenant M'Kerrell, 15th Middlesex, won the £10 Pavilion prize, with a score of 34; and Lieutenant Mitchell, 1st Cumberland, £25 in the Grand Aggregate, with 342 points, Major Young, 39th Middlesex, winning the £20, with 331 points.

The Elcho Shield contest and a few other important matches remain to be decided as we go to press. To the last the interest of an exceptionally brilliant Wimbledon Fortnight will be maintained, the competition between the cavalry and the match between the American and English teams being reserved for Saturday morning.

The next mountain westward to the sadly famous Abercarn is called Mynyddislwyn, into which the borings of the London and South Wales Colliery Company are carried, in what is known as the black vein of coal. On the night of the 14th inst., when the night hands left the Risca pit, the foreman reported all right. Then descended 119 men and boys. At half-past one o'clock in the morning, in the midst of a storm of thunder and lightning, an explosion occurred. The destruction by it of the ventilating-fan in the shaft delayed explorations for upwards of six hours, and deprived of fresh air any of the unfortunate men below who might have survived the explosion. When a descent could be made, a partial search revealed enough to convince the manager and his companions that 119 human beings and seventy horses lay dead in the workings.—The Lord Mayor has opened a fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers.

The half-yearly meeting of the governors and subscribers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, was held on Monday morning at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. Charles Few, the treasurer, presiding. In the half-yearly report presented to the supporters of the charity the committee state that, after careful consideration, they have decided to considerably enlarge their new building at Margate and to remove the chief part of the school to that place, retaining in the old establishment in Old Kent-road a much smaller number of children. As a rule, 300 children are maintained, and the average time for a child to remain in the institution is five years. The Rev. J. W. Gedge, Diocesan Inspector of Schools, has just completed an examination of all the children, and his report is most satisfactory. A vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for attending at the Margate Asylum on the 9th inst., when his Lordship laid the foundation-stone of the additional buildings.

Last Saturday was the annual School Board fête-day at the Crystal Palace, when 4000 Bibles and Testaments, given by Mr. Francis Peek and the Religious Tract Society, were presented by the chairman of the Board, Sir Charles Reed, M.P., to pupil teachers and pupils who had distinguished themselves. The proceedings began in the centre transept, where, upon the orchestra, were seated about 5000 teachers and pupils of the Board schools. Before presenting the Bibles Sir Charles Reed delivered an address, in which he said that the School Board of London, by this public ceremony, made a declaration every year of the value it attached to the place religion should hold in the education of the children. By the Act of Parliament they were not obliged to teach religion; but by the act of the Board they taught it to every child every day, and there was now no such thing as the "religious difficulty."—Sir C. Reed opened last week a new building erected by the Board in Warple-way, Wandsworth. The school will accommodate 603 children, and the total cost amounts to £6671.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF KINTORE.

The Right Hon. Francis Alexander Keith-Falconer, eighth Earl of Kintore, Lord Falconer, of Halkerton, and Lord Keith of Inverurie, in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baron Kintore, in that of the United Kingdom, Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Aberdeenshire, died suddenly, on the 18th inst., at his town residence, 31, Half Moon-street. His Lordship was born June 7, 1828, the second son of Anthony Adrian, seventh Earl of Kintore, by Louisa, his wife, youngest daughter of Francis Hawkins, Esq., and succeeded to the peerage at his father's death, July 11, 1844, his elder brother, William Adrian, Lord Inverurie, having been killed while hunting in December the previous year. The Earl was formerly Lord Lieutenant of Kincardineshire, and lately of Aberdeenshire. He married, June 24, 1851, Louisa Madeleine, second daughter of Francis Hawkins, Esq. (brother of the late Countess of Kintore), and leaves two sons and three daughters. The elder son and successor, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, Lord Inverurie, now ninth Earl of Kintore, &c., was recently the unsuccessful Conservative candidate for Chelsea. He was born Aug. 12, 1852; married, Aug. 14, 1873, Lady Sydney Charlotte Montagu, second daughter of George, sixth Duke, and half-sister of the present Duke of Manchester, K.P., and has issue. The present Earl is Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal Society of Scotland and Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Kincardineshire.

SIR C. BEADON.

Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., died on the 18th inst. at Latton, Wiltshire. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Richard Beadon, and was born in the year 1816. Educated at Haileybury College, he entered the Bengal Civil Service and proceeded to India in 1836. He was appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1843, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in 1847, and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1852. In 1854 he was appointed Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and was transferred to the Foreign Department in 1859. He was nominated a member of the Supreme Council of India in 1860, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1862. He received the Order of the Star of India, in recognition of his long services, on his retirement in 1866.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NORTHEY.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Brook Northey, of Sevenoaks, Kent, late Coldstream Guards, J.P. and D.L. for Kent, Lord of the Manors of Box and Hazlebury, Wilts, and patron of one living, died on the 10th inst., aged seventy-five. He was second son of the Rev. Edward Northey, M.A., Canon of Windsor, by Charlotte, his wife, sister of General Sir Herbert Taylor, and was grandson of William Northey, Esq., M.P., LL.D., F.R.S., one of the Commissioners for Trade and Groom of the Chamber to King George III. He married, Dec. 3, 1829, Agnes, daughter of General Boreel, Grand Ecuyer of King William II. of the Netherlands, and niece of Baron Fagel, Ambassador in England. His eldest son, William Brook Northey, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, died in the Crimea.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Earl of Dalhousie, on the 20th inst. His memoir is deferred until next week.

John Sanders, Esq., of Hookwood House, Charlwood, Surrey, on the 8th inst., suddenly, aged sixty-five.

The Rev. George A. W. Downing, Chaplain to the Manchester Adult Deaf and Dumb Society, on the 13th inst.

The Rev. Edward John Treffry, D.C.L., of Place, Cornwall, on the 10th inst., at Fowey, aged seventy-one. Dr. Treffry was a considerable landed proprietor in his county.

David Inglis Money, late Judge of the High Court of Appeal, Calcutta, on the 16th inst., at Stodham Park, Petersfield, aged seventy-two.

John Guest, Esq., F.S.A., suddenly, at his residence at Rotherham, on the 18th inst. Mr. Guest was well known for his industry in historical researches. His latest work was "The History of Rotherham."

Reymond Hervey de Montmorency, Major Bengal Staff Corps, and Deputy Commissioner of Oude, on the 15th inst., at Elmfield, Streatham, aged forty-four. He was son of the late Major Reymond Hervey de Montmorency, 65th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

Mrs. Harvey, of Ickwell Bury, Rosa Frances, wife of John Edmond Audley Harvey, Esq., Bedfordshire, J.P. and D.L., and sixth daughter of Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, on the 12th inst., at Davos Platz Engadine, aged twenty-four, leaving one son and two daughters.

The Rev. Charles B. Snepp, Vicar of Perry Barr, Birmingham. He was editor of "Songs of Grace and Glory," a work evidencing great pains and research. He also edited "Pastoral Addresses and Sermons," and "Eastern Tour to the Holy Land and the Great Pyramid of Egypt."

Henry Phillpotts, Esq., J.P., of Longcroft, Devonshire, on the 9th inst., at Hazlemere, Torquay, aged seventy-one. He was second son of the late Dr. Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter, by Deborah Mary, his wife, fifth daughter of William Surtees, Esq., of Seaton Burn, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was formerly Captain 29th Regiment.

Herbert Henry Shadforth Spoor, Esq., Lieutenant 25th Regiment, on May 31 last, at Pezwau, in Afghanistan. He was the only son of the late Captain Appleby Spoor, also of the 25th (King's Own Borderers) Regiment, of Whitburn, Durham, and Warkworth, Northumberland, and volunteered last year for service in India.

The Rev. Edward Otto Trevelyan, on the 9th inst., at Ashwick Hall, Marshfield, Gloucestershire, aged seventy. He was next younger brother of Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., and fifth son of the late Ven. Archdeacon George Trevelyan, Rector of Nettlecombe, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Neave, Bart.

Margaret, Dowager Duchess of Somerset, on the 18th inst., at her town residence, Somerset House, Park-lane. Her Grace was the eldest daughter of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, by his wife, Catharine, youngest daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Sprinkell. She was married, as his second wife, July 28, 1836, to Edward, eleventh Duke of Somerset, who died Aug. 15, 1855 (father of the present Duke of Somerset, K.G.), but had no issue.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F St (Blandford-square).—In your description of the position there is a White Bishop on K R 7th and a Black Pawn on K R 2nd, identical squares! You probably intended the Pawn to be placed on K R 3rd, but in that case there is a solution by way of 1. B to Q R sq. Why not use diagrams?

W G (Westminster).—We have a problem of yours in hand, but we require an assurance from you that it has not been published elsewhere.

H R L (Mayfair).—The colour is of no consequence in playing over games in the English notation; in the German, the first player is always supposed to have the White pieces. The games show promise, but are not up to publication standard.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1897 received from C J Stephen, E Firnstone, W F Payne, Pierce Jones, Ch Pompe, and J Bumpstead.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1898 received from D Doppel, M H Moorhouse, James Atkinson, W M Curtis, and Pierce Jones.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1899 received from H B, Dr F St, H W Trenchard, H Blacklock, E H H V, D W Kell, G Fosbrooke, Norman Rumbelow, Kentish Man, Julia Short, T Greenbank, Otto Wolter, S Farrant, Alfyn, M O'Halloran, Hereward, A R, Cant. Ina, Shadforth, Strawberry Colt, R J Jessop, Ernest Sharswood, L Sharswood, D Templeton, W Brewer, C Oswald, E Elsbury, C S Coxe, B Nevis, Nerina, An Old Hand, G Raventon, H Langford, N Cator, Elsie, C Darragh, B L Dyke, Robert Miller, Kitten, W Warren, G L Mayne, R Ingersoll, Jupiter Junior, R Gray, H Brewster, M H Moorhouse, C J Stephen, W M Curtis, E Firnstone, W F Payne, C Wood, Meursius, W Scott, East Marden, F W H, J Tucker, Smutch, R H Brookes, E L G, Pierce Jones, E P Vulliamy, E R Lucato, W H F Johnson, Romola, A C Edwards, Henry Vincent, Theodore Willink, One of Three, E G Winter, W J Eggleston, W T R, H G Richmond, J Glossop, W P Welch, and Fred Richmond.

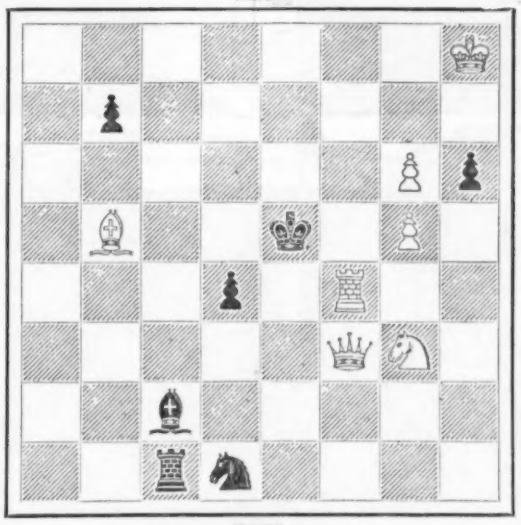
Solution of Problem No. 1898.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q sq	P takes R (a Q)*
2. Kt to Q 5th	Any move
3. R or B mates accordingly.	

* If 1. K to B 5th, then 2. Kt to Q 5th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1901.
By D. W. Clark (Siberia).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in the Wiesbaden Tourney on the 10th inst., between Herr W. Paulsen and Mr. Mason.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Herr P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 3rd	

Although irregular in its course, this opening is soon developed into a form of the Flanchetto.

1.	P to K B 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd
4. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
6. B to Kt 2nd	Castles
7. K Kt to K 2nd	P to B 3rd
8. P to Q 5th	B P takes P
9. P takes P	

This manœuvre has the effect of weakening the adverse Queen's Pawn, but it cannot be said to have strengthened his own centre. It is worth noting that of all White's army these two adventurous Pawns alone succeeded in penetrating the enemy's territory.

9.	P to K 4th
10. Castles	Kt to R 3rd
11. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q 2nd
12. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K sq
13. P to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th

The commencement of an attack conducted with great skill and judgment.

14. P to K B 4th	Kt P takes P
15. K P takes P	P to K 5th
16. P to R 3rd	Q to B 2nd
17. R to R 2nd	Kt to B 2nd
18. R to Q 2nd	K to R sq
19. B to Kt 2nd	R to K Kt sq
20. Q to R sq	

We see no better move here, for White, than 20. Q to K sq, as Black seems to be armed at all points. The move in the text turns out to be lost time.

20.	R to Kt 2nd
21. K to R 2nd	Q R to K Kt sq
22. Q to K sq	B to Q sq

Foreseeing the course of the game, and therefore opening the file for his Rook.

23. Q to B 2nd	P to Kt 3rd
24. R to K R sq	

It is necessary to move the Rook to clear the road for the King's retreat.

24.	P to K R 4th
25. K to Kt sq	P to R 5th
26. P to Kt 4th	P to K 6th

An excellent stroke.

27. Q takes P	P takes P
28. K to B sq	

Clearly his best move. If 28. P takes P, then 29. Kt takes P, followed by 29. Kt to K 4th, in reply to 29. Q to B 3rd.

28.	R to K sq
29. Q to B 2nd	P to Kt 6th
30. Q to B 3rd	K to Kt sq
31. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K Kt 5th

A good finish to an interesting game.

32. P takes Kt	B takes P
33. Q to Q 3rd	Q takes P (ch)
34. Kt to B 3rd	B takes Kt
35. B takes B	R to K 6th,

and White resigned.

When announcing the result of the Wiesbaden tourney last week we had not space to acknowledge our indebtedness to the courtesy of Mr. Mason for that information and for the full score which appears below. From other accounts which have since come to hand we gather that the meeting was a successful one, although there was, of course, the inevitable wrangle, this time in relation to the rules and their interpretation. An open rupture was happily averted by the self-denial of the amateur section of the competitors. Taking the minimum of lost games as a standard, the best score was made by Herr Englisch, who did not lose one, and the next best by Messrs. Schwartz and Blackburne. Herr Schallop's losses were gains only to competitors below him in the score-list, and the same may be said in Mr. Mason's favour. The others were out of the running on this occasion; indeed, it seems clear that a competitor who loses more than one game has small chance of taking one of three prizes in a single-game pool.

—	Blackburne.	Englisch.	Schwartz.	Schallop.	Mason.	Winawer.	Bird.	Minckwitz.	L. Paulsen.	Schottlander.	W. Paulsen.	Wemmers.	Fritz.	Schwede.	Knorre.	Schmid.	Score.
Blackburne ...	—	½	½	0	½	1	1	1	1	1	½	½	1	½	1	1	11
Englisch ...	½	—	½	½	½	1	1	½	1	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	11
Schwartz ...	½	½	—	½	0	½	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Schallop ...	1	½	½	—	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	½	1	1	10½
Mason ...	½	½	1	1	—	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	½	1	1	9½
Winawer ...	0	½	½	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	9
Bird	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Minckwitz ...	0	0	½	1	1	0	0	—	½	1	1	½	1	½	0	1	8
L. Paulsen ...	0	½	½	0	1	0	1	½	—	0	1	½	0	1	1	1	8
Schottlander..	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—	½	1	½	½	1	1	7½
W. Paulsen ...	½	½	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	½	—	1	0	1	½	1	6
Wemmers ..	½	½	0	0	0	1	0	½	½	0	0	—	1	½	1	½	6
Fritz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	1	0	—	1	1	1	5½
Schwede ...	½	0	0	½	½	0	0	½	0	½	0	½	0	—	½	½	4
Knorre ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	½	0	0	½	—	0	2
Schmid ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	1	—	2
Lost ...	4	4	4	4½	5½	6	6	7	7	7½	9	9	9½	11	13	13	120

The annual inter-colonial chess-match between Victoria and New South Wales was played, as usual, by telegraph on the Queen's birthday. It was won by Victoria with a score of four games to three. Mr. Wisker, a well-known London chessplayer, who has been sojourning in Queensland for some time past, and is now at Melbourne, played on the winning side, but contributed nothing to the victory, for he was defeated by Mr. Russell, of Sydney. Messrs. Burns, Goldsmith, Hamel, and a promising "colt" named Esling won the match for their colony.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 17, 1873) with two codicils (one bearing even date with the will and the other dated Feb. 25, 1878) of Mr. John Alexander Hobson, late of Manchester, and of Green Hall, Bollin Fee, Wilmslow, Cheshire, merchant, who died on May 14 last, was proved on the 7th ult. at the Chester district registry by Richard Hobson, the nephew, Alfred Thomas and Robert Hammond, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister, Mrs. Sarah Sumner Hammond, all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages; to his executors, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hammond, £300 each; to his great-nephew, John Alexander Hobson, and his great-niece, Amy Ann Hobson, £7500 each; upon trust for his niece, Elizabeth Ann Hobson, for life, £6000; to Mrs. Mary Ann Van Grinsen for life or until she shall marry again, an annuity of £120; and to such of his servants who have been one year in his service at his decease, £10 each. The residue of his real and personal estate is left upon trust for his said sister for life, and then for his said nephew Richard Hobson, his wife, and children.

The will (dated Feb. 28, 1876) with three codicils (dated Feb. 28 and March 3, 1876, and May 6, 1880) of Mr. Alfred Swaine Taylor, M.D., F.R.S., late of No. 15, St. James's-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on May 27 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by Frederick John Methold and John Bonham Croft, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his son-in-law, Mr. F. J. Methold, £2500, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages, also his freehold house at Northfleet and his leasehold house in St. James's-terrace, Regent's Park-road; and the residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Edith Caroline Methold, her husband and children.

The will of Mr. Thomas White, of Aldershot, Hants, has been recently proved by Henry Harris Gatelee and Robert Lowband Fulford, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000.

The will (dated Feb. 6, 1873) with two codicils (dated Sept. 19, 1879, and Feb. 7, 1880) of Mr. Biggs Andrews, Q.C., late of Heavitree House, near Exeter, who died on April 28 last, was proved at the Exeter district registry on the 12th ult. by the Rev. Charles Robert Ferguson Davie, Joseph Kaye, and Francis Elliott Kitchener, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister-in-law, Miss Joanna Gibson Craig, £500, and an annuity of £150; to his late clerk, Francis Gough, an annuity of £52; to his son-in-law, the Rev. C. R. F. Davie, £5000; to his daughter, Mrs. Anne Clarissa Ferguson Davie, £5000, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, and effects; to his executors, £100 each; and legacies to his servants. The real estate is directed to be sold, and the proceeds, with his residuary personal estate, held upon trust for his said daughter for life, and at her decease for her children or issue, as she shall by deed or will appoint. The deceased was the senior Bencher of the Middle Temple and the last Commissioner of Bankrupts for the Exeter district.

The will (dated April 22, 1879) of Mr. James Diggle, late of Hindley Green Hall, Hindley, near Wigan, colliery proprietor, who died on May 19 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Edward Potts, the nephew, George Swallow, Timothy Boddington, James Thorp, and James Hart, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £50 each; to his children, Mrs. Sarah Peters, Mrs. Mary Jane Thorp, and Arthur Allen Diggle, £100 each; to his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Letitia Diggle, £200, an annuity of £300 for life, and the use of his residence, Hindley Green Hall, with the furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages, for life or widowhood, and he confirms the settlement made in 1879 of his freehold estate, known as "Ranicars," at Hindley, in favour of his wife and children. The trustees are authorised to carry on his colliery, and the residue of his real and personal property is to be divided between his three children.

The will (dated Feb. 28, 1853) of Mr. Richard Baker Wingfield Baker, J.P., D.L., late of Orsett Hall, Essex, and of Lowndes-square, who died on March 25 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by the Hon. George Pepys, the nephew, and Rowland Nevitt Bennett, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his son, Digby Hanmer Richard Wingfield, the legacies to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Maria Wingfield Baker, having lapsed by her death in testator's lifetime. The deceased was formerly M.P. for South Essex.

The will (dated Sept. 8, 1873) with a codicil (dated March 24, 1879) of Mr. William Howard, late of Ryde Villa, Burnt Ash-lane, Lee, Kent, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 30th ult. by Herbert Howard Keeling, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives £100 each to the Kent Dispensary and the Dreadnought Hospital Ship, Greenwich; £50 each to the South-Eastern London Auxiliary of the London City Mission and the Lee National Schools; £5500, his household furniture and effects, two cottages, and an annuity of £200 to his sister-in-law, Miss Susan Neales; and some other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his only child, Mrs. Frances H. Keeling, her husband and children.

The will (dated Nov. 19, 1873) of Mr. Thomas Leedham Robinson, formerly of Croydon, but late of No. 40, Queensborough-terrace, Kensington, who died on July 15 last, was proved on the 13th inst. by Henry Drake, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. The testator settles certain freehold house property on his daughter Mrs. Elinor Katharine Miller, and he confirms the settlement of other properties made on his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Courtauld. The residue of his estate he gives to his daughter Miss Flora Elizabeth Robinson.

The will (dated June 6, 1878) of Mr. William Thomas Thornton, C.B., late of the India Office, and of No. 7, Cadogan-place, Sloane-street, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 12th inst. by Captain Edward Zohrab Thornton, the son, and Thomas W. C. Jones, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator desires to be buried in an unbricked grave, and in a wicker coffin of some such sort as that lately recommended by Mr. Seymour Haden; and he leaves all his property in succession to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Evelyn Thornton, his said son, and his son's wife; and on the death of the survivor to his grandchildren, being the children of his said son and of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Danvers Jones.

The will (dated April 16, 1878) of Mrs. Ann Cash, late of No. 5, Weymouth-terrace, Hackney-road, who died on the 13th ult., was proved on the 1st inst. by Frederick Liquorish and Isaac Cash, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £6000. The testatrix bequeaths £300 each to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; the German Hospital, Dalston; the North-Eastern Hospital for Sick Children, Hackney-road; the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate; the Providence Baptist Chapel, Hackney-road; and the Wesleyan Chapel, Hackney-road; and £100 to the Royal Hospital for Incurables.

A NORWEGIAN VIKING'S SHIP.

On the farm of Gokstad, not far from Sandefjord, a favourite watering-place of the Norwegians, situated on the western coast of the Christianiafjord, is a large mound, about 150 ft. in diameter, which for centuries has been called Kongshaugen, or the King's Hill; and there was a local tradition of some king or mighty chief being buried there. Last winter, however, the people of the farm began excavating the hill, and soon came upon some timber and wooden materials. This discovery was at once reported to the Norwegian Society for the Preservation of Ancient Northern Monuments at Christiania. They sent down the well-known antiquary Mr. Nicolaysen, under whose guidance the excavation was continued during last April and May. It has resulted in a discovery of uncommon interest.

The hill contained the entire hull of an old ship from the Pagan times of the Vikings, in a remarkably good state of preservation. As estimated by the antiquaries, it dates from the period called the "younger iron age," and must be rather more than 1000 years old. In 1863 a vessel, 45 ft. long, was dug out at Nydam, in Schleswig; and in 1867 another, 43 feet in length, was discovered at Thune, in Norway; but the ship now found at Gokstad is not only much larger, but much better preserved, and contains a great number of articles, weapons and implements, which will aid in throwing light upon the life and customs of the old Norsemen.

The Gokstad vessel, built entirely of oak, is 75 English feet long between stem and stern, and 16 ft. broad amidships; and appears, like the Thune vessel, to be of a low build, drawing only 5 ft. The deals were riveted together by iron nails; and the ribs, of which there are twenty, are connected with the deals at the top by rivets, but at the bottom with ties, as in the vessel found at Thune. Amidships, in the bottom of the ship, is a heavy beam, both ends of which are fashioned in the shape of a fish's tail. This beam served as a support for the mast, of which there is still a piece standing in its place; while the upper part, which had been cut off, was found in the vessel. The mast appears to have been about 22 ft. long. Remains of two or three small boats were found; some pieces inside the ship, and some close to it.

In the fore-part of the vessel was a collection of various articles and utensils, such as a very large and well-made copper kettle; also a large wooden cask, which it is supposed must have been the water-cask of the crew; bits of sail and ropes, a great number of oars, some about 20 ft. long, and a rudder.

It appears, from the latest examination, that the ship had been built for sixteen oars only on each side, not for eighteen, as was at first supposed. One piece of timber turns out to be the stock of an anchor; the anchor was an iron one, of which only a few remains have been found. Several pieces of wood, of an unusual form, but quite sound and beautifully carved, and about 1½ foot long, are thought to have been the blocks used for the rigging. Each block is perforated with circular holes, which have the appearance of being worn by the ropes having been run through them. A wooden spade was also found. This, judging by its shape, is one of the implements of daily life, which during the course of a thousand years has undergone least alteration.

A number of shields were placed in a row inside the gunwale of the ship, like the scales on a fish. The chief part of these shields was made of wood, but of this nothing remains; only the centre pieces of iron, or bosses, which protected the outer side of the shields, were found here, at intervals of about eighteen inches from each other. The number of these shields, in all about one hundred, seem to have corresponded with the number of the crew. This arrangement of the shields on the inside of the gunwale of the ship is exactly the same as what is represented in the famous tapestry at Bayeux, in Normandy, which dates from the latter part of the eleventh century. That tapestry, as is well known, represents the ships of William the Conqueror on their way across the Channel to England. It is supposed, we believe, that these shields, being made of very thin materials, were only intended for ornament, as they were not strong enough to resist a heavy blow of the swords used at that time.

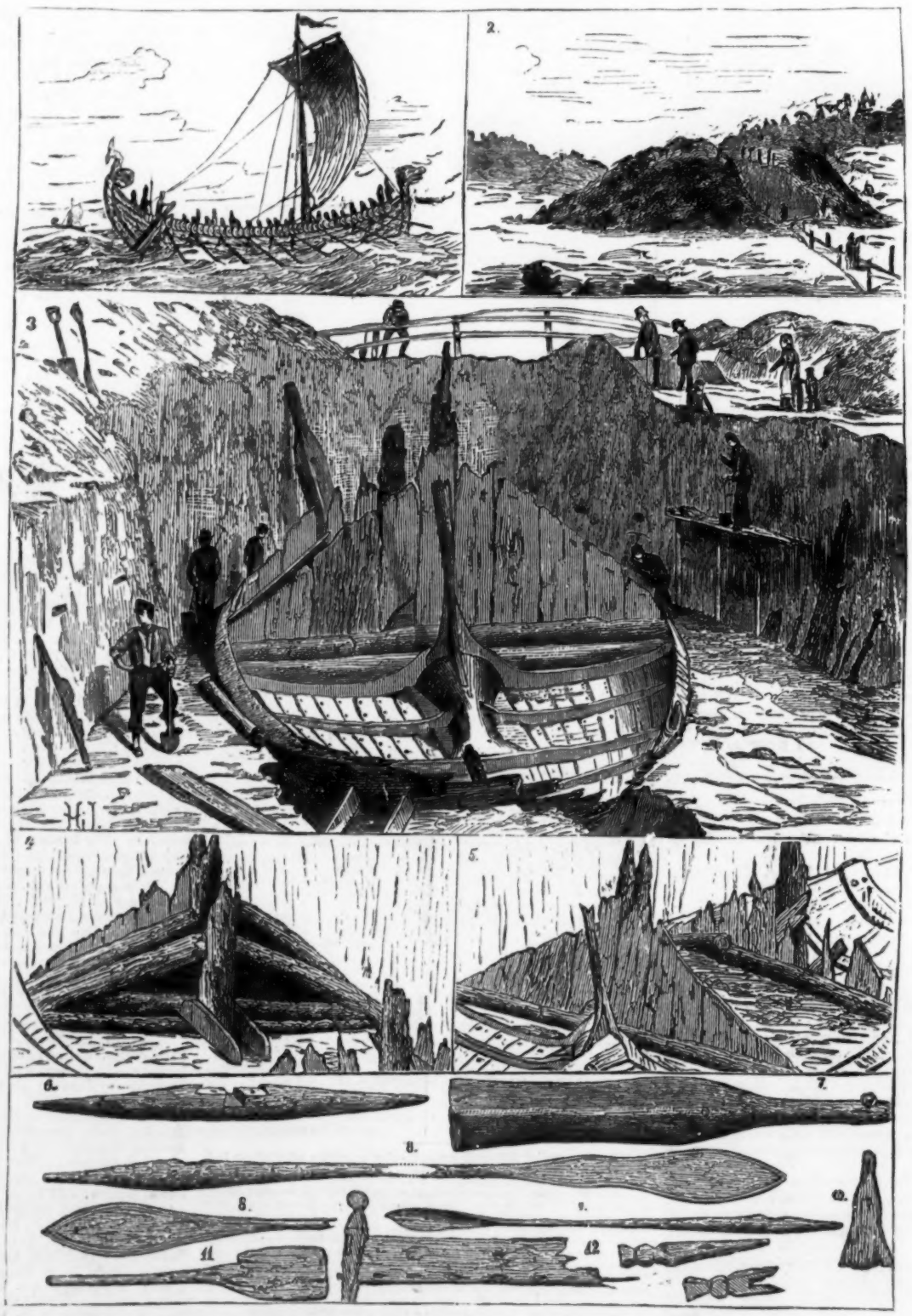
In the middle of the ship was a sepulchral chamber, to contain the body of the dead chieftain. It was built of strong spars and boards, in the shape of the roof of a house; but the pressure of the soil on top had proved too heavy, and one side had broken in. A great disappointment, however, met the antiquaries here. The sepulchral chamber had evidently been broken into, and at some time robbed of its contents. Some human bones, parts of a costly garb, richly embroidered with gold and silver, and bits of bridles, mounted with ornaments of lead and gilt bronze, were the only remains of any interest. A portion of the vessel under this chamber had been cut away; and it is supposed that the robbers had effected an entry by digging in under the ship and breaking through the bottom of it. The bones of three horses and a dog were found around the ship.

It was generally the custom in the time of the Vikings to bury a deceased Viking chief in his vessel, which had carried him from shore to shore in search of glory, fame, and wealth. The ship was usually placed with its stem towards the sea; so that when Odin, the mighty god of the northern mythology, should call the gallant chief, he could set sail straight off land, bound for Valhalla.

The hill is about one English mile distant from the shore of the fjord; but, judging from the appearance of the neighbourhood and the nature of the alluvial soil, it is evident that in olden times the sea washed close up to the base of the hill. Blue clay has principally been used in covering the ship, and this accounts for its excellent state of preservation.

According to the latest Norwegian papers the authorities have now decided on removing this interesting relic to Christiania. Workmen are already engaged in building a kind of movable supporting stage under the hull of the ship, upon which it will be drawn to the shore, where it will be put on board a large raft and towed up to Christiania by a steamer. On its arrival in Christiania, the ship will be taken to the University Museum, where a house will be built for its reception, and where it is intended to repair it as far as may be found advisable. When the work is completed and all the different objects of interest found in the ship and the excavated hill are properly arranged, the public will be admitted to view this unique piece of antiquity.

H. L. B.



1. Supposed original appearance of the ship, fully equipped.
2. The "King's Hill," where the ship was found.
3. The ship on May 27, after being excavated.
4. Remains of fore-part of sepulchral chamber, seen from the stern.
5. Remains of sepulchral chamber, seen from the stem.
6. Stock of the anchor, 19 ft. or 20 ft. long.
7. The rudder, above 12 ft. long.
8. Oars, 19 ft. or 20 ft. long.
9. Smaller oars, for the small boats found in the ship.
10. Rudder for small boat.
11. Spade, 5 ft. long, somewhat damaged.
12. Remains of a bedstead.

THE NORWEGIAN VIKING SHIP DISCOVERED NEAR SANDEFJORD, NORWAY.

THAMES AND ISIS STEAM-BOAT TRAFFIC.

During five years past there has been regular summer passenger traffic, once a week both ways, between Kingston and Oxford, by the steamer Isis, which belonged to Mr. H. Astrop. But last year he transferred it to the Thames and Isis Steam-Boat Company, taking the appointment of managing director. The Company has now got a new boat, the Thames, very superior to the Isis, built for its service by Mr. G. Davis, jun., of St. Helen's Works, Abingdon. This is the subject of our Illustration.

The Thames is a saloon-steamer, 95 ft. long by 13 ft. beam, built of Siemens steel, ¼ inch or 5-16th inch thick, with double sheer-strake. She is of extremely light draught, specially constructed for the somewhat difficult navigation of the Thames, with new and original arrangement of stern-post and stern-tubes, designed by her builder. The internal construction comprises a main saloon, 35 ft. in length, handsomely upholstered in blue Utrecht velvet, with ladies' cabin and lavatory communicating therewith. There is also a conveniently arranged and commodious smoking-saloon aft, with lavatory attached, besides captain's cabin, steward's pantry, and all other conveniences usually found in a seagoing vessel. The whole of the fittings are of teak. The boat is propelled by twin screws driven by a pair of engines, each of 7 in. cylinders, with 9 in. stroke; the boiler is of the return tubular type. This steamer is capable of the speed of twelve miles an hour. She has obtained the usual Board of Trade certificate, and carries 186 passengers. The engines, as well as the boat, were constructed by Mr. G. Davis, jun.

The arrangements for this season are very inviting to Londoners who have leisure for a few days' holiday trip up the river. The fare to Oxford is eighteen shillings: return fare thirty shillings. The steamer leaves Kingston on Monday a quarter before twelve at noon, and reaches Windsor at twenty minutes past five in the afternoon. You have the whole evening for a stroll in Windsor Park and comfortable dinner in the town, where you take your bed. Next morning brings you to Caversham Bridge, where you land at half-past six and stay the night. The third day's voyage brings you to Oxford at six o'clock on Wednesday evening. The return passage down from Oxford to Kingston is performed in two days, Thursday and Friday, stopping at Henley for the Thursday night.

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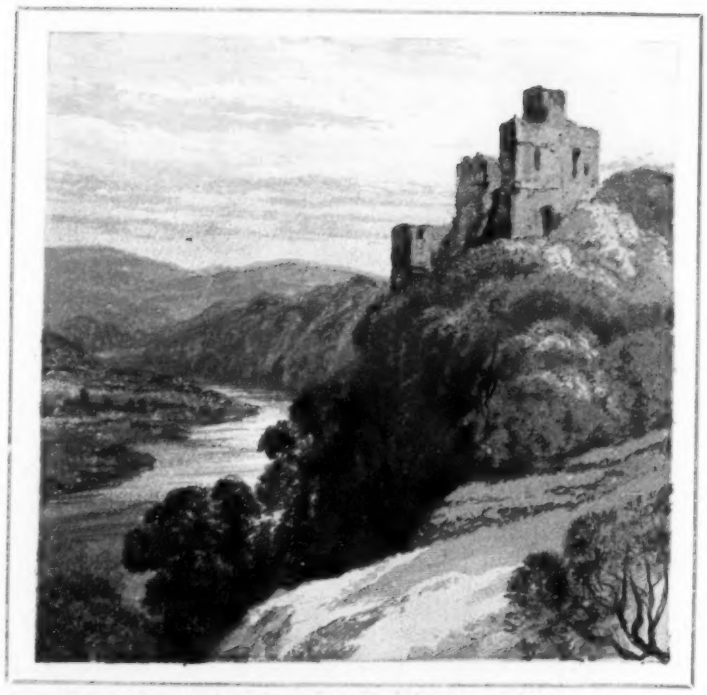
NIDPATH CASTLE.



NORHAM CASTLE.

JEDBURGH ABBEY.

MELROSE ABBEY.

KELSO ABBEY.

THE BORDER COUNTRY.